

**FBIS**

# DAILY REPORT

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*People's Republic of China*

Vol I No 121

20 June 1980

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## REPORTAGE ON MOSCOW OLYMPIC BOYCOTT

## U.S. Track-Field Meets

OW141218 Beijing XINHUA in English 1210 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 14 (XINHUA)--The American Amateur Athletic Union (AAU) announced that the international track and field meet will be held as scheduled in the United States during the Moscow Olympics, ignoring the warning of sanctions by the International Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF), according to a UPI report from Philadelphia, U.S.A.

Ollan Cassell, executive director of the athletics congress, said that 78 countries have been invited to the international meet to be held at the University of Pennsylvania on July 22 and 23. Responses to invitations have already been received from West Germany, Kenya, Japan, China and Canada, he said. He stressed that the meet "is being set up as a chance to compete with athletes from other countries for the people who are not going to Moscow."

The IAAF reiterated its position in Rome last week that it would not allow any international meet during the entire period of the Olympic games. Another international meet is planned July 17-18 at the University of California, Cassell said. Reports from Berkeley, California, said that tickets to the meet at the university have been completely sold out for both days.

## Kenyan Boxing Tourney

OW180320 Beijing XINHUA in English 0302 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 18 (XINHUA)--The United States has agreed to sponsor a boxing tournament in Kenya in August for countries boycotting the forthcoming Olympic games in Moscow, according to a report from Nairobi. This was announced by Secretary of the Amateur Boxing Association (ABA) of Kenya Harrison Kilonzo in Nairobi yesterday.

Kenya is one of the African countries boycotting the Olympics because of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Kilonzo told reporters that the United States was prepared to pay 469,000 dollars to finance the holding of the boxing tournament, which the ABA expects will attract not less than 40 countries. The ABA is scheduled to meet today in conjunction with Kenya's national sports council to work out plans for the tournament.

## Alternative Sports Events

OW191216 Beijing XINHUA in English 1210 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 19 (XINHUA)--Eight international sports events have so far been arranged in five countries as alternatives to the Moscow Olympics, according to a Washington report quoting the U.S. State Department yesterday. The sports events include track and field, equestrian, boxing, gymnastics and women's field hockey.

U.S. spokesman Hodding Carter said that the Carter administration, which has persuaded more than 60 nations to boycott the Moscow games because of the Soviet military invasion of Afghanistan, was working with Olympic and other groups to set up additional events.



## Water Sports Events

OW191610 Beijing XINHUA in English 1512 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 19 (XINHUA)--Hawaii will be looked over this weekend as a possible site for an alternate Olympic swimming and diving championship in August with up to 10 nations participating, according to a Honolulu report quoting a recent announcement of Governor George Ariyoshi. The governor said that the University of Hawaii swimming coach, Jan Prin, was contacted by USA Aquatics, formerly the AAU swimming committee.

He added: "USA Aquatics is sending National Chairman Ray Essick to Hawaii this weekend to inspect the facilities the university could offer for such an event, and to check out housing arrangements."

"The events, which could include up to 10 nations boycotting the Olympics in Russia, would be held sometime in August," the governor added. He pledged the cooperation of the state in hosting the events and "we will do everything possible to see that it comes true."

## Afghan Defectors

OW191816 Beijing XINHUA in English 1656 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Islamabad, June 19 (XINHUA)--Seven Afghan basketball players refused to go to Moscow to take part in the Olympics and came to Peshawar this morning, according to the spokesman of the Hezi-I-Islamic of Afghanistan in Peshawar this afternoon. The seven players said that they would join Mujahideen and fight for the freedom of Afghanistan.

This is the second batch of Afghan sportsmen who have refused to take part in the Moscow Olympic games. Afghan footballers defected when they visited the Federal Republic of Germany and asked for political asylum. Besides, young Afghans are fleeing their country in hundreds to escape the army conscription. In Kabul, young people were dragged from their beds into the army. Some cases also took place in other parts of the country.

## PRC PROPOSES CHEMICAL DISARMAMENT AT GENEVA CONFERENCE

OW191724 Beijing XINHUA in English 1559 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Geneva, June 19 (XINHUA)--China calls for the signing of an international convention on the complete prohibition of development, production, stockpiling, acquisition, transfer and use of chemical weapons and on their complete destruction, points out a proposal put forward by the Chinese delegation at the summer session of the Geneva Committee on Disarmament. The prohibition of chemical weapons is one of the main items on the session's agenda.

The Chinese proposal says: "The use of chemical weapons has long been strongly denounced in the world. The protocol for the prohibition of use in war of asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases, and of bacteriological methods of warfare, concluded in Geneva back in 1925, voiced the wishes of the people all over the world." However, it says, "all kinds of chemical weapons have, since its conclusion, been developed, produced and stockpiled by some big powers and were repeatedly used in wars. Particularly in the recent period, there have been numerous reports claiming that chemical weapons were used in Afghanistan, Laos and Kampuchea." All this constitutes a grave threat to world peace and security and have aroused increasing concern among the states for a prohibition of chemical weapons.

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The proposal summarizes China's basic position on banning chemical weapons in the following points:

1. The convention on the prohibition of chemical weapons should be comprehensive. The scope of prohibited activities in connection with chemical weapons should include their development, production, stockpiling, acquisition, transfer and use.
2. The existing stocks of chemical weapons should be completely destroyed, and the existing production facilities dismantled.
3. Any contracting party having a stockpile and facilities for the production of chemical weapons should disclose their numbers and where these facilities are located, and give a time-table for their thorough destruction.
4. There should be stringent and effective measures for international control and supervision to ensure the strict implementation of the provisions of the convention. An organ of international control should be set up and empowered to investigate charges on the use of chemical weapons and on any other violations of the convention.
5. Appropriate measures should be spelled out to deal with verified cases of violations of the convention.

This is the first one on a substantive item China has put forth since February this year when it first participated in the work of the committee on disarmament.

PRC REFRAINS FROM VOTING ON UNIFIL EXTENSION

OW180150 Beijing XINHUA in English 0127 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] United Nations, June 17 (XINHUA)--The UN Security Council decided in a resolution adopted here this afternoon to renew the mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) for six months up to December 19, 1980, after the expiration of the present mandate on June 19. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 12 in favor to none against, with two abstentions (the Soviet Union and East Germany). China did not participate in the voting.

The resolution reiterates the Security Council's commitment "to the full implementation of UNIFIL's mandate throughout its entire area of operations up to the internationally recognized boundaries." The resolution also "strongly condemns all actions contrary to the provisions of the mandate and, in particular, continued acts of violence that prevent UNIFIL's fulfilment of this mandate." UNIFIL was created in 1978 to monitor the withdrawal of Israeli troops from southern Lebanon.

XINHUA INTERVIEWS UNHCR OFFICIAL ON KAMPUCHEAN REFUGEES

OW171608 Beijing XINHUA in English 1602 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Bangkok, June 17 (XINHUA)--The voluntary repatriation of Kampuchean refugees in the eastern Thai border areas began this morning and would continue in the next few days until it finished, an official of the UNHCR regional office for western South Asia told XINHUA this afternoon. He said that the repatriation was supervised by the Thai military and UNHCR officials working along the border.

The repatriation started early in the morning at Khao I-Dang, Thailand's largest refugee center holding about 120,000 Kampucheans, the official said. But he could not give the details and the exact number of refugees who desire to return to Kampuchea.

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He disclosed that tomorrow repatriation would begin at Sa Kaeo refugee camp, where more than 20,000 refugees are staying. The repatriation is being carried out under in agreement between the Thai Government and UNHCR. Neither the Vietnamese Government nor the Heng Samrin regime, both of which have attacked the move, is involved in the operation.

UNHCR regional coordinator Zia Rizvi, who just ended his visit to Vietnam and Laos, told a press conference yesterday that his trip to Hanoi had nothing to do with the repatriation. "I should make it very clear that this is a problem which concerns the Kampucheans themselves and the Thai Government." Zia Rizvi met with Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila early yesterday and signed an agreement on the repatriation.

#### HABIB CHATTI TALKS TO PRESS ON ISLAMIC MEETING

OW190838 Beijing XINHUA in English 0821 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Geneva, June 18 (XINHUA)--"Our objective is to enable the Soviet troops to withdraw from Afghanistan," Habib Chatti, secretary-general of the organization of the Islamic Conference, said at a press conference held here upon his arrival today. According to Chatti, a meeting will be called here on June 20 and 21 by the ad hoc committee on Afghanistan of the Islamic Conference created on a decision of the Islamabad ministerial meeting of the Islamic countries on May 22. The ad hoc committee consists of the foreign ministers of both Pakistan and Iran and Chatti himself. He said that invitations to the meeting have been sent to both the resistance movement and the Soviet-backed Karmal regime in Afghanistan in the hope that the two sides could sit at the same table with the ad hoc committee to negotiate a solution to the Afghan issue. The Afghan resistance movement has decided to send a delegation to the meeting, he noted, however, no response has been received from the Karmal regime up till now.

He said: "The objective we wish to attain is to reach an agreement which will enable the superpowers and the neighbouring countries of Afghanistan to respect the independence of Afghanistan, to prevent the Afghan sides from providing military bases for the superpowers, and to make Afghanistan a neutral country acceptable to all sides in Afghanistan." He said that the meeting will be held no matter whether the Karmal regime will take part or not. According to the conception of the ad hoc committee, the scheduled meeting will be followed by another meeting to include the Soviet Union. He referred to the Soviet allegation that the Soviet troops were invited by the Afghan Government as "unimaginable". He said the intractability of the Afghan issue could not prevent the organisation of the Islamic Conference from striving for a settlement.

#### GIEREK, D. ROCKEFELLER DISCUSS CREDITS

OW200351 Beijing XINHUA in English 0215 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Warsaw, June 19 (XINHUA)--Edward Gierek, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, received here today Chairman of the Board of the Chase Manhattan Bank David Rockefeller. A report of the Polish press agency said that they held talks on the future development of Polish-U.S. economic relations. Informed sources here said that the talks touched on U.S. providing new credits to Poland.

## CARTER AUTHORIZES NUCLEAR FUEL EXPORTS TO INDIA

OW200718 Beijing XINHUA in English 0709 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Washington, June 19 (XINHUA)--President Carter has decided to authorize the export of nuclear fuel to India. The decision to export 38 tons of enriched nuclear fuel for the Indian atomic reactor at Tarapur outside Bombay was announced at a Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearing today by Acting Secretary of State Warren Christopher.

The decision was made, he said, because "the turmoil in Iran and the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan have heightened U.S. security concerns in South and southwest Asia." He said that "a positive decision on Tarapur will encourage India in the long term to act in ways consistent with U.S. interests as it faces up to the new situation posed for South Asia by the prospect of a prolonged Soviet presence in Afghanistan." He expressed concern that if the United States refuses to supply fuel to India, the Soviet Union "would undoubtedly exploit" the refusal and "supplant the United States" as the source of Tarapur fuel. There are widespread fears in Congress that the decision may damage U.S. attempt for nuclear non-proliferation. Congress now has 60 days to decide whether to agree to the sale.

## CARTER PROCLAIMS AFGHANISTAN RELIEF WEEK

OW200345 Beijing XINHUA in English 0301 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Washington, June 19 (XINHUA)--President Carter today proclaimed the week of July 21 through July 27 this year as "Afghanistan relief week", urging Americans to help in the relief of Afghan refugees. Proclaiming the week, the President attributed the Afghan refugee situation to the "brutal invasion" by almost a hundred thousand Soviet troops. "Because of this act of aggression, which has earned the condemnation of the world, hundreds of thousands of Afghans have been forced to flee their country," he said. "They have fled because their homes have been bombed, their crops and flocks have been destroyed, and their villages have been attacked with rockets, napalm, and other modern weaponry," he said. Some one million men, women and children have crossed the high passes to seek shelter in Pakistan, or have fled to Iran. Despite the hardships, thousands more arrive each week. He called on all Americans to help the Afghan refugees through contributions to agencies involved in the relief efforts.

## KING HUSAYN ADDRESSES NATIONAL PRESS CLUB

OW200836 Beijing XINHUA in English 0824 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Washington, June 19 (XINHUA)--King Husayn of Jordan today reiterated that to achieve a just and durable peace in the Middle East, Israel must withdraw from the occupied territories and the right of self-determination for Palestinians must be guaranteed. Speaking at the National Press Club here this afternoon, the monarch stressed that the Arab-Israeli conflict is a major confrontation which must be addressed totally and from the roots. Israel's withdrawal cannot be separated from the exercise by the Palestinian people of the right of self-determination and national freedom, he said.

Without mentioning the controversial Camp David accords, Husayn stated, "The problem will not disappear if Egypt alone regains its occupied land. Syrian national territories are occupied. Gaza and the West Bank are occupied. Arab Jerusalem is occupied and officially annexed."



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Stressing that the right of self-determination for Palestinians is the "key issue", Husayn said: "This is the prerequisite to a lasting peace in our area. It is the major component of the peace we want and are ready to share in and support," adding: "It is a right that need not contradict with the rights of others in the area." He urged the U.S. to take a balanced stand on the Arab-Israeli problem and to exert every effort to restrain Israel's expansionist policy and bring about a just settlement. He queried: How can U.S. policy choose a course in the Middle East which would lead to the unjustified alienation of an essentially friendly people and the possible disruption of the normal exchange of interests in the major areas of trade, energy and culture. He pointed out that the basic ideas and principles of an honorable and genuine peace have been unanimously endorsed by the European nations as well as by the overwhelming majority of the world. "We believe that the United States has the ability and the resources to share decisively in its establishment," he declared.

#### MUSKIE COMMENTS ON PALESTINIAN AUTONOMY TALKS

OW140720 Beijing XINHUA in English 0714 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Washington, June 13 (XINHUA)--U.S. State Secretary Edmund S. Muskie announced at a press conference today that heads of the Israeli and Egyptian delegations will meet with U.S. mediator Ambassador Linowitz here on July 2 and 3 in a joint effort to pursue the Palestinian autonomy talks. "Hopefully, we will now build some momentum in moving forward," Muskie said when announcing the meeting.

In response to a resolution adopted by the European Community to the effect that the PLO "will have to be associated" with the Middle East peace negotiations, Muskie said, "We are not trying to keep the PLO out," but the U.S. insists that "the PLO must support 242 and must abandon its long-held commitment to the extinction of Israel before we would be involved in talks with them". However, he said, "Obviously, a comprehensive peace in the Middle East cannot be achieved by negotiations which are forever limited to Israel, Egypt, and the United States. The negotiating base must be broadened at the right time."

#### SENATOR BYRD DISAGREES WITH REAGAN ON TAIWAN

OW150836 Beijing XINHUA in English 0829 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 15 (XINHUA)--U.S. Senate Democratic leader Robert Byrd yesterday voiced disagreement with Ronald Reagan on his proposal to restore official relations with Taiwan, according to a Washington report. Speaking at his regular weekend news conference, Byrd said Reagan "appears to be advocating a re-recognition of Taiwan." "I think he threw a chill on one of the most important foreign policy initiatives that this country has engaged in many years." That initiative, he said, was started under a Republican president--Richard Nixon. "It would be a very, very serious matter" if Reagan "were to change the course of our normalization with the People's Republic of China", he noted.

#### KISSINGER DISCUSSES OIL, SOVIET MILITARY BUILDUP

OW200347 Beijing XINHUA in English 0259 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] London, June 19 (XINHUA)--Former U.S. Secretary of State Dr. Henry Kissinger today called for a dialogue based on equality between oil consumers and producers and warned against Soviet military buildup at an energy conference here. He said, "For too long the Soviet Union has been increasing its military potential at the rate of 5 percent a year, which, compounded over a period of 20 years, leads to a more than doubling of the original capability."

"We have seen in the past five years that almost every significant change in the world has been produced by Soviet arms, Soviet proxy troops, Soviet physical occupation of countries, Soviet friendship treaties which protected countries that were engaging in the occupation of their neighbors like Vietnam and Cambodia," Kissinger added. This has profoundly affected the regional balance of power and created the climate of insecurity in many countries, he said. He urged the United States and other Western countries to cooperate with the oil-producing countries in the Middle East and help them in their efforts to maintain political stability in face of outside pressure. Turning to the problem of energy crisis, Dr. Kissinger suggested a consumer-producer dialogue which must aim at safeguarding the independence of the producers, the vitality of the world economy, and the development and economic progress of the developing countries.

## SENATE, HOUSE APPROVE FISCAL 1981 BUDGET

OW131528 Beijing XINHUA in English 1518 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Washington, June 12 (XINHUA)--The U.S. Senate and the House of Representatives today finally approved a 613.6-billion-dollar fiscal 1981 budget that contains a record peacetime defense increase and projects a precarious 200-million-dollar surplus, ending a long dispute over the budget in the Congress. The Senate gave the budget a final passage by a vote of 61-26, a few hours after the House narrowly approved it by a 205-195 vote. President Carter's signature is not required.

The 613.6-billion-dollar outlays for fiscal 1981 is 2.1 billion dollars more than what President Carter proposed in his revised budget plan in March this year and the surplus is much less than the 16.5 billion dollars which the President proposed. The Congress' decision on defense outlays for next year 153.7 billion dollars, 3.2 billion dollars more than what President Carter requested. However, the new plan would trim the long-term defense increase--those projected beyond fiscal 1981--by 800 million dollars. The 1981 budget package also raises the spending ceiling for fiscal 1980, which ends September 30. They revised 1980 budget would permit 572.6 billion dollars in current-year spending, 25 billion dollars more than what was contained in the budget approved last fall. The deficit also would climb to 47 billion dollars, 17.2 billion dollars more than what was earlier projected.

## SENATE PASSES RECORD DEFENSE PROCUREMENT BILL

OW140125 Beijing XINHUA in English 0107 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Washington, June 13 (XINHUA)--The U.S. Senate Armed Services Committee yesterday authorized a record 51.9 billion dollars for development and procurement of new weapons in the next fiscal year, almost 5 billion dollars more than President Carter had requested last March. The House has already passed a 53 billion dollars version of the procurement authorization bill. The differences will be settled later. Committee Chairman John Stennis said the higher spending for fiscal 1981 was necessary "in light of the uncertain world situation and the rapid pace of Soviet military modernization."

According to the Senate committee's program, 2.2 billion dollars will be added to the President's request for navy ship-building, including the construction of an additional nuclear attack submarine, two additional frigates, and development work on a new class of light aircraft carriers.



In addition to an over 10 percent rise in aircraft and helicopter purchases, 1.55 billion dollars have been earmarked for continued development of the air force's mobile intercontinental missiles. To improve the mobility of the crisis-response force, eight new container ships will be bought to enhance U.S. sealift capacity and new lightweight armored vehicles will be available to the marines. 16.9 billion dollars have been authorized by the panel for research and development.

## USMC GENERAL DISCUSSES QUICK-REACTION FORCES

OW191542 Beijing XINHUA in English 1505 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 19 (XINHUA) --Airborne U.S. Army units could be deployed in the Gulf region within 48 hours of a crisis. This quick reaction-speed would force the Soviet Union to think seriously about the risk of a direct clash with the United States, said U.S. Marine Corps Lieutenant General Paul Kelley, commander of the U.S. rapid deployment force, yesterday, according to Washington reports. Speaking at a Pentagon press conference yesterday, General Kelley said this "pre-emptive strategy" or "measured military response" meant that an American force could arrive in time for a Soviet commander to "bow out gracefully." The main focus of the force is on the Middle East-Gulf region, but it is capable of operating in other areas as well, the general said. He disclosed that the Carter administration has asked the Congress to double the number of military reservists--to 100,000--that the President could call to active duty in a crisis short of war.

The administration's request was made in a letter to the Congress dated April 23, which pointed out that the events which have occurred in the world since the 50,000 call-up authority was granted in 1976 "compel the Defense Department to conclude...that is an inadequate number". The AP dispatch speculated that these events, "obviously meant in particular the Soviet intervention of Afghanistan and its perceived threat to the Persian Gulf area." The letter continues by saying that such a call-up might help "deter a hostile power from persisting in a provocative course". The 200,000-man rapid deployment force established last December comprises three army divisions, a marine division-air wing, seven navy aircraft carrier battle groups and other units. Such a force would be supplied quickly with arms, ammunition and equipment from ships already positioned in the area. The first seven such ships are now being loaded and are scheduled to sail to the Gulf next month with supplies for a marine amphibious brigade of about 12,000 men. However, General Kelley said, the United States still has major shortages of the strategic airlift and sealift facilities necessary to project U.S. forces and their heavy equipment.

## HEALTH MINISTERS HOLD TALKS IN WASHINGTON

OW171840 Beijing XINHUA in English 1506 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Washington, June 16 (XINHUA) --Chinese Minister of Health Qian Xinzhong and U.S. Secretary of Health and Human Services Patricia Harris agreed here today that China and the United States will further develop their relations in medical science and public health by expanding cooperation in some new areas. In their talks this morning, the two ministers appreciated the progress which has been made in the past year under the protocol for cooperation in the science and technology of medicine and public health signed by the two governments a year ago in Beijing, particularly in the areas of control of infectious and parasitic diseases, development of public health and treatment of tumors and cancer. They decided on three new areas for further cooperation on the basis of the protocol: Reproductive physiology and family planning technology, pharmacology and mental health. They also agreed that the China-U.S. joint health committee set up by the protocol should meet later this year to review and confirm the cooperation.

In her remarks after the meetings, Secretary Harris said, The progress in medical and health cooperation between the two countries reflects the stronger and closer relations and friendship between the two governments and the two peoples. She praised the Chinese people's contributions to the world in the development of medical science and public health in their long history, and said further U.S.-China cooperation in this area is beneficial to the peoples not only of the two countries but throughout the world. Minister Qian said in his remarks, his talks with Secretary Harris is fruitful and further cooperation between the two countries in medical science and public health is of significance in the overall China-U.S. relations. He said, the advanced medical science and technology and the way of training medical personnel in the United States have left deep impression on the Chinese health delegation led by him. There are many areas the Chinese medical workers can learn from their U.S. colleagues, he added.

Secretary Harris gave a banquet this evening in honour of Minister Qian and his delegation, the first of its kind to visit the United States. Minister Qian had a meeting this afternoon with chairman of the American National Red Cross, George Elsey. Since its arrival in Honolulu on June 5, the Chinese delegation has visited medical institutes, health facilities, hospitals, schools of public health, and exchanged views with U.S. medical experts in Hawaii, California, New Mexico and Georgia. It arrived in Washington yesterday. Before their departure for home, the delegation is scheduled to visit Boston and New York.

#### MARYLAND DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT TO CHINA

##### Departs Anhui

OW141014 Hefei Anhui Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Governor Hughes and party, accompanied by Vice Governor Hou Yong, yesterday evening arrived at Huang Shan. Before departing from Hefei, Governor Zhang Jinfu and his wife went to the (Daoxianglou) Guesthouse to bid farewell to the delegation. Also present were (Li Qingquan), Zheng Huaizhou, (Zhao Quntao), (Zhang Youmin), (Zheng Rui), (Wei Anmin) and (Hui Ruifeng).

##### Attends Shanghai Banquet

OW160601 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] According to WEN HUI BAO and JIEFANG RIBAO, Shanghai Vice Mayor Zhao Xingzhi last night met and feted the U.S. delegation from Maryland led by Governor Harry Hughes. Proposing a toast, Vice Mayor Zhao Xingzhi said: The friendly relations between our two countries have progressed satisfactorily since the signing of the Shanghai Communique and establishment of formal diplomatic relations between our two countries. However, at present there are some short-sighted politicians in the United States attempting to sabotage the Sino-U.S. Shanghai Communique. This runs counter to the common interests of the people of our two countries and also to the common aspirations of all peace-loving people the world over. We believe that the American people will uphold the Shanghai Communique, treasure Sino-U.S. friendly relations and the friendship between the people of our two countries and exert concerted efforts to safeguard world peace and oppose hegemonism. In reply, Governor Harry Hughes, toasting U.S.-Chinese friendship, said: If our governments can do things according to the people's wishes, the United States and China will win peace, prosperity and friendship.

RENMIN RIBAO OBSERVER ANALYZES SOVIET STRATEGY

HK200630 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Jun 80 p 6

[Observer's article: "Critical Choice"]

[Text] Nearly 6 months have passed since the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan, and 1 and 1/2 years since Vietnam launched aggression against Kampuchea with direct Soviet backing. Contrary to the aggressors' will, however, they have not been able to conquer the people of the two countries, but have sunk into a quagmire. The guerrilla war of the Afghan people against the aggressors is growing and the 100,000-strong Soviet occupation army is being beaten everywhere and taxed to exhaustion. The army and people of Democratic Kampuchea are valiantly fighting the 200,000-strong Vietnamese Army and they have staunchly defeated the dry season offensive of the Vietnamese aggressors. Having shown clearly their features as hegemonists, the Soviet Union and the Vietnamese authorities have met with powerful international condemnation and are almost completely isolated. Domestically, they are confronted with great difficulties and have aroused opposition from their people.

Under such circumstances, in order to free themselves from this embarrassing position and dupe world and domestic opinion, the Soviet Union and Vietnam have suddenly put on smiling faces and launched a "peace offensive" by doing the utmost to advocate "detente". Soviet leaders and propaganda machinery keep on talking about a so-called "political solution" to the Afghan question, indicating their willingness to "negotiate" and ordering the Karmal regime to put forward proposals for negotiations with its neighboring states. The Vietnamese authorities sent out their top officials to conduct activities in Southeast Asia, saying that they will be willing to negotiate with ASEAN on establishing a "zone of peace". They also told the puppets in Phnom Penh to put forward proposals for negotiations with the Thai Government on the refugee problem. These activities of the Soviet and Vietnamese authorities are not only intended to legitimize their aggressive action and the puppet regimes they installed. They are also trying to create the impression that the problems of Afghanistan and Kampuchea are isolated, local and regional, and that if they are allowed to have Afghanistan and Kampuchea, they will stop and ask for no more. By resorting to such tactics, they are attempting to fan up a wind of international appeasement, split the coordinated actions against Soviet aggression and expansion and lure the people into compromise with their acts of aggression.

But will the Soviet Union and Vietnam stop their expansion after their occupation of Afghanistan and Kampuchea?

Far-sighted world figures have already pointed out that the Afghanistan and Kampuchean incidents are not isolated and regional questions, but an important link in the Soviet Union's global strategic deployment in its contention for world hegemony. The focus of the Soviet strategy is Europe. Three-fourths of its armed forces are stationed in Europe, constituting a serious threat to Western Europe. Since the mid-1970's, the Soviets have been carrying out frenzied expansion at an extremely rapid pace on the fringe of Europe, Africa and the Middle East. Within only a few years, the Soviet Union has succeeded in creating trouble and obtaining bases in Africa, the Middle East and the Indian Ocean, thus gaining a series of footholds. At the end of the 1970's and the beginning of the 1980's, the Soviet Union supported the Vietnamese authorities in their aggression against Kampuchea and in rigging up the Indochina federation, holding the Vietnamese authorities as a cat's paw for its expansion in Southeast Asia. [paragraph continues]

This was followed by the more serious step of sending its own troops into Afghanistan, which poses a direct threat to the oil-rich Persian Gulf and the oil routes of Western Europe, Japan and the United States. If the Soviet Union continues to advance westward into Iran and the Arabian Peninsula, and eastward into South Asia, while Vietnam expands from Indochina into Southeast Asia, then they will form a pincer against the Malacca Strait, the sea route between the two oceans. They can also threaten the Makassar Strait and the Lombok Strait. Once such a move is completed, the Soviet Union will be in a position to control the supply lines of raw materials and energy as well as the trade routes of Japan, Western Europe and the Asian and African countries. Soviet control of the Middle East, Persian Gulf, Southeast Asia and the Malacca Strait would mean the completion in the main of the Soviet global strategic deployment for world domination. Therefore, one must consider the Soviet aggression against Afghanistan and Vietnam's aggression against Kampuchea from strategic perspectives and take a long-term view instead of seeing them as isolated and regional events. On important questions like this, shortsightedness is very harmful and will lead to disaster.

The Soviet Union will not confine its aggression and expansion to Afghanistan. Moscow itself makes no attempt to conceal its designs. Brezhnev declared openly after the outbreak of the Afghan incident that "our strength and possibilities are immense and that "our gunpowder should be kept dry." Soviet officials and propaganda media boasted that the Soviet Union has surpassed the U.S. in military power. They openly asserted that the Soviet Union will do whatever it likes without heeding the norms governing international relations such as "renunciation of the use of force" and "noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries". Soviet newspapers openly asserted that "although the internal duties of the Soviet armed forces have been eliminated, their external duties have been expanded." The Soviet press even claimed that the Soviet Union will send troops to whatever country "requests" them. These blustering remarks provide more evidence that the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan represents a serious step in Moscow's push to implement its global strategy and sets a precedent for naked aggression with a view to creating a second, a third and even many more Afghan incidents in other countries and regions.

The Soviet hegemonists' aggressive expansionist offensive confronts the world with a critical choice: To compromise and give in or to wage a resolute struggle?

To compromise and give in means to show tolerance toward the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea. It means to seek a transient, false "detente" by accepting their aggressions as a fait accompli. This will certainly make the aggressors more reckless and insatiable. In that case, they will play the same old trick and commit more acts of aggression when the time is ripe. If the situation develops in this way, the Soviet Union will soon complete its global strategic deployment and the Western countries will then be in an awkward predicament.

To wage resolute struggle means to resist and frustrate the Soviet Union's plots wherever it carries out its global strategy to dominate the world. At present, all the peace-loving countries in the world should unite and wage a tit-for-tat struggle against the Soviet and Vietnamese aggressors so as to halt their advance and dampen their aggressive arrogance and give energetic support to the Afghan and Kampuchean peoples in their struggle against aggression, thereby making Afghanistan and Kampuchea frontline countries in the fight against aggression and in defense of peace.



In this way, instead of being able to support their war by means of war, the Soviet Union and Vietnam would inevitably be burdened by an ever increasing drain on their manpower, material and financial resources and be bogged down in Afghanistan and Kampuchea. This will make it possible to upset or even disrupt the global strategic plan of the Soviet Union, to delay and check the process of Soviet war deployment and to put off the outbreak of war while gaining precious time for the peace-loving countries and peoples.

The correct choice is very clear. It should also be pointed out that if people compromise and give in now, they will still have to make a choice when the Soviet Union has completed the deployment of its global strategy: Continue to make concessions or rise and resist. If they continue to make concessions, they could only yield to the Soviet hegemonists and be subjected to domination by the latter; if they rise and resist they would then find themselves in a more unfavorable strategic position and have to pay a higher price. Therefore, to choose earlier is better than to choose later. The earlier the correct choice is made, the greater the possibilities to stop aggression and safeguard peace. It is necessary not only for the United States, Western Europe and Japan but also for the Third World countries to make their choice because the Third World countries will be the first targets of Soviet and Vietnamese aggression and expansion.

In the present international situation, to disrupt the global strategy of the Soviet Union and safeguard world peace and security is a common problem facing all countries. Therefore, all countries must have a clear-cut strategic viewpoint. This means dealing with their own problems and problems of their region, not from the point of view of one country or one region but from a global strategic angle. Whether one understands this point or not and whether one likes it or not, naked Soviet acts of aggression and wild ambitions for world hegemony will force people to face this reality and make a choice sooner or later.

#### RENMIN RIBAO DISCUSSES BREZHNEV'S WAR MEMOIRS

HK160926 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Jun 80 p 6

[Study notes by Gong Ping: "The Spring Cold on 'Small Earth'"]

[Text] In the spring of 1978 Brezhnev published his memoirs of the national defense war in a book entitled "Small Earth." This was followed by an unending stream of praise. The newspapers carried commentaries, army officers' articles "recalling their commander," and letters from readers expressing their views. They described his book as "an epic," "a garland worthy of the honor" of the present age, "a book for the public," "a book of great significance" and "essential reading for everyone." At that moment, "Small Earth" was on everybody's lips.

In the spring 2 years later, that is, on 9 May this year, a grand "recital" based on this book was held in Moscow's central concert hall. The recital was spiced with dialogue, singing and dancing. On the stage, gun shots were heard from time to time, the air was thick with the smoke of gunpowder and there were scenes of the wilderness covered with dead bodies. During the 1-and-1/2-hour performance, more than 50 actors and actresses (not including those playing the role of the masses) appeared on stage. Such a performance staged with an unlimited budget should certainly attract capacity audiences and bring down the house. However, this performance was received coldly. Less than 20 minutes after the curtain was raised, some spectators left, first in groups of 3 or 5, then 7 or 8. [paragraph continues]

Others left in a row and went swaggering out of the concert hall. Many veterans of the 18th Group Army and "voluntary spectators" were specially invited to the performance. Yet few of them remained when the curtain fell.

The cold response to the performance of "Small Earth" was not at all fortuitous. When the documentary film "Brezhnev in Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic" was shown in a Moscow cinema in 1976, there were only 15 viewers. When the feature film "The Taste of Food" eulogizing Brezhnev was shown on one occasion in the "October" cinema in 1979, there were only 30 viewers.

The weather in the spring of this year was unlike that of the previous few years in the Soviet Union. It snowed last May in Moscow, adding to the chill in the air. The response to the performance based on the book "Small Earth" was as cold as the snow in May, completely wiping away the hot waves artificially whipped up in the past few years to greet this book.

#### AUTO WORKERS STRIKE TO PROTEST FOOD SUPPLY

OW160054 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1730 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, 13 Jun--Western press agencies on 13 June cite Britain's FINANCIAL TIMES reports that workers at the two biggest Soviet automobile plants, the Togliatti and Gorki plants, went on strike in May to protest an insufficient supply of milk products and meat.

Based on information from a reliable source in Moscow, the FINANCIAL TIMES reports that the Togliatti plant, with 170,000 workers, closed for a day on 6 May and the Gorki plant, with 200,000 workers, closed for 2 days on 7 and 8 May.

The FINANCIAL TIMES points out that this workers' strike was the largest in the modern history of the Soviet Union.



KAMPUCHEAN ENVOY CONDEMNS SRV AT CAIRO PRESS CONFERENCE

OW180125 Beijing XINHUA in English 0102 GMT 18 Jun 80

["Kampuchean Ambassador Condemns Hanoi Authorities for Carrying Out War of Annexation in Kampuchea"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Cairo, June 17 (XINHUA)--"The Hanoi authorities, with the support of the Soviet Union, are carrying out a war of annexation and racial extermination in Kampuchea in order to swallow up Kampuchea to realize their expansionist ambition in Southeast Asia and at the same time, to serve the Soviet strategy of domination in Asia and Pacific region", said Chan Youran, ambassador of the Democratic Kampuchea to Egypt today.

The ambassador made this statement at a press conference here today. He said: "Our army and guerrillas are determined during the present rainy season to carry on the guerrilla war, to achieve greater victories by annihilating most enemy living forces". "As to the puppet regime set up in Phnom Penh by the Vietnamese forces," he said, "it is nothing but the shadow of the Vietnamese troops and will surely collapse if the Vietnamese Army withdraw from Kampuchea." He pointed out that Vietnam is the root cause of aggression and of tension in Southeast Asia. Vietnam is more and more isolated in the international affairs "for all the governments of Southeast Asia and more and more peace and justice-loving countries see through the vile manoeuvres of Vietnam and the Soviet Union", he added. He concluded that the Kampuchean people are fighting not only for Kampuchea but for a just cause, peace and security in the world.

FIRST GROUP OF KAMPUCHEAN REFUGEES RETURNS HOME

OW180712 Beijing XINHUA in English 0703 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Bangkok, June 17 (XINHUA)--The first group of around 500 Kampuchean refugees who volunteered to return home, arrived on the Western border of Kampuchea today. They arrived under the care of officials of the Supreme Command of the Thai Armed Forces and the U.N. High Commission for Refugees, according to the Thai radio tonight. Prior to repatriation, they lived in a Khao I-Dang refugee centre, eastern Thailand. Thailand will continue to help those who seek repatriation.

A communique issued under the authority of the Supreme Command of the Thai Armed Forces, today announced that the Thai Government is determined to solve the refugee problem in accordance with the principles of humanity. The occupying forces in Kampuchea contradictorily claim that the voluntary repatriation scheme is increasing border tension and are demanding that Thailand stops helping the Kampucheans to return to their homeland. The repatriation of the Kampuchean refugees who volunteered to return, it says, conforms with the U.N. Charter. The communique points out, "The Kampuchean people want to return to their homeland to make a living freely and build their country. The occupationists in Kampuchea should therefore withdraw completely from that country as soon as possible."

THAI GENERAL EXAMINES KAMPUCHEAN MILITARY SITUATION

OW191810 Beijing XINHUA in English 1626 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Bangkok, June 19 (XINHUA)--For the past month, Democratic Kampuchean troops have been frequently launching attacks on the Vietnamese troops inside Kampuchea especially in the area on the western section of the Kampuchean-Thai border, destroying and cutting off the Vietnamese supply lines.

This is said by Lt. General Som Kataphan, director of the Information Office of the Supreme Command of the Thai Armed Forces, at a press conference here today. Som Kataphan predicted that more and fiercer attacks will be launched by Khieu Samphan's troops against the Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea in the ongoing monsoon season. He drew people's attention to the fact that Vietnam will not leave Kampuchea alone, and Vietnamese troops will not withdraw on their own. Should Vietnamese troops withdraw from Kampuchea the Heng Samrin regime will collapse, Som pointed out. Som also disclosed that Thai border troops captured seven Vietnamese officers and men at a border area in Chanthaburi Province on June 2. More than 200 Vietnamese soldiers in Kampuchea have deserted and fled into Thailand since the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea last year.

Another Thai military spokesman said at the press conference that the Vietnamese troops are still stepping up troops movements and other military activities along the Kampuchea-Thai border. However, he added, troops of Khieu Samphan and of Khmer Serei have engaged in guerrilla operations and inflicted considerable damages and losses on Vietnamese troops. He noted that the Vietnamese troops have from time to time shelled into Thailand in its mopping-up operations. "Thailand will not interfere nor get involved in the Kampuchea conflict. However, we will counterattack anyone should he invade our country, for which the Thai troops are now well prepared," the spokesman warned.

#### THAILAND CLOSES LAO BORDER AFTER PATROL BOAT INCIDENT

OW161334 Beijing XINHUA in English 1308 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Bangkok, June 16 (XINHUA)--The Thai Army today ordered the closure of most of the northeastern border with Laos indefinitely following yesterday's attack by Laotian troops on a Thai patrol boat on the Mekong River in Nong Khai Province. The order, signed by second army region commander Lieutenant General Lakse Saligupta, will affect the country's 600-kilometre border section from Ubon Ratchathani to Loei provinces, informed sources said. According to reports reaching here this afternoon, Thai naval patrols in the Mekong River here ordered to temporarily suspend this morning to ease the tension along the river frontier.

#### Foreign Ministry Memorandum

OW161704 Beijing XINHUA in English 1653 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Bangkok, June 16 (XINHUA)--The Thai Foreign Ministry in a memorandum issued this afternoon strongly protested against Lao troops' attack yesterday on two Thai boats on routine patrol within Thai waters on the Mekong River marking the natural boundary between the two countries. The memorandum said this was an intentional act on the part of Laos to create tension along the border between the two countries.

Thai Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Kasemsamson Kasemri summoned Lao Charge d'Affaires Phanthong Phommahasai here this afternoon and handed the memorandum to him. The memorandum stressed that the attack on Thai patrol boats was a violation of Thai sovereignty. It demanded that the Lao Government take full responsibility for the attack, compensate for the losses in life and property and enforce measures to avoid similar incidents in the future. The memorandum added that the Thai Government reserved its right to defend its territory and retaliate on any action that constitutes a violation of the international law and Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

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E 3

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

DENG XIAOPING RECEIVES THAI COURT PRESIDENT

OW200840 Beijing XINHUA in English 0832 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 20 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping met today with Mr. Prapot Thirawat, president of the Thai Supreme Court, and a delegation which includes the vice-president of the court, the secretary of the Ministry of Justice and judges of the court. During the meeting, held in the Great Hall of the People, Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping thanked the Thai guests for coming to China to exchange experience with Chinese judicial circles at a time when China is strengthening its legal system.

Present at the meeting were Wang Bingnan and Hou Tong, president and vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, and Thai Ambassador to China Sakon Wannaphrik. The Thai guests arrived in Beijing on June 16 at the invitation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries. They will soon leave for Shanghai, Hangzhou and Guangzhou.

WANG RENZHONG ATTENDS THAI PHOTO EXHIBITION

OW181447 Beijing XINHUA in English 1254 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 18 (XINHUA)--Thailand's beautiful landscape, culture and arts, and traditional way of life are shown at a photo exhibition which opened at the China Art Gallery today. Vice-Premier Wang Renzhong, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs He Ying and over 200 professional and amateur photographers attended the opening ceremony. Also attending was Mr. Prapot Thirawat, president of the Thai Supreme Court who is currently visiting China with a delegation from the court. On display are over 100 pictures taken by 30 noted Thai photographers, who covered a wide range of subjects, using different techniques.

Speaking at the ceremony, President of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries Wang Bingnan said that the exhibition would promote mutual understanding and friendship between the people of China and Thailand. In his speech, President Prapot Thirawat said that the show would contribute to the harmonious relations and friendly exchanges between the two peoples. Also present were Thai Ambassador to China Sakon Wannaphrik and other members of the Thai delegation. The exhibition will be moved to Kunming and Nanning after a two-week run in Beijing.

WESTERN SAMOAN PRIME MINISTER CONTINUES VISIT

Talks With Hua

OW191612 Beijing XINHUA in English 1605 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 19 (XINHUA)--Premier Hua Guofeng and Prime Minister of Western Samoa Tupuola Efi continued their talks here this afternoon. During their talks in the last two days, it was learned, the two leaders had a full exchange of views on the current international situation, particularly on the state of affairs in the Persian Gulf, in Southwest Asia, Indochina and the Pacific region. The two leaders also discussed ways of strengthening political, economic and trade relations between the two countries. They also exchanged views on China's carrier rocket tests in the Pacific Ocean. Both sides considered this cordial, friendly and unconstrained exchange of views to be very beneficial.

## Signs Economic-Technical Protocol

OW191614 Beijing XINHUA in English 1612 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 19 (XINHUA)--A protocol to the agreement on economic and technical cooperation between China and Western Samoa was signed by Premier Hua Guofeng and Prime Minister Tupuola Efi here this afternoon. Following the signing, the two premiers toasted this new development in the economic and technical cooperation between the two countries.

## Attends Beijing Theater

OW191628 Beijing XINHUA in English 1624 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 19 (XINHUA)--Prime Minister Tupuola Efi and Mrs. Filifilia Tupuola from Western Samoa attended a Chinese dance drama based on folk legend, "Ascending to the Moon," presented by the Shanghai Opera theatre here this evening. They were accompanied by Chinese Vice-Minister of Culture Yao Zhongming. At the end of the performance Prime Minister Tupuola Efi and Mrs. Filifilia Tupuola mounted the stage to present the dancers with a basket of flowers and extend warm congratulations on their success. The cultural evening was arranged by China's Ministry of Culture. Earlier this morning, the distinguished guests visited the Palace Museum (the former Imperial Palace). They toured the Summer Palace this afternoon.

## NEW HEBRIDES GOVERNMENT, SECESSIONISTS NEGOTIATE

OW191928 Beijing XINHUA in English 1911 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 19 (XINHUA)--The first-round negotiation between the New Hebrides government peace mission and secessionists controlling the island of Espiritu Santo began today in Luganville, capital of the island, according to Western news agency reports from Port Vila.

During the all-day session, the secessionists refused to budge from their opposition to restoration of central government authority to the South Pacific island in the form of the district commissioner and police in exchange for the lifting of a government blockade. But, agreement was reached on procedural matters including the number of representatives present for each side at future talks and siting of the talks on Santo rather than Port Vila. A joint communique was issued after the session saying that future talks would include the question of decentralization.

## BRIEFS

MATHEMATICIANS LEAVE FOR HONG KONG--Beijing, 13 Jun--A delegation of Chinese mathematicians led by Hua Luogeng, president of the Chinese Mathematical Society, left here by air this afternoon for Hong Kong via Guangzhou to attend the fifth annual convention of the Mathematical Society of Southeast Asia. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1548 GMT 13 Jun 80 OW]



I. 20 Jun 80

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
SOUTH ASIA

F 1

KARMAL REGIME FACING GROWING UNREST; GENERAL WOUNDED

OW191313 Beijing XINHUA in English 1258 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 19 (XINHUA)--The Soviet-installed Babrak Karmal regime is facing growing unrest following the intensification of frictions between factions of the ruling People's Democratic Party opposing or supporting Karmal.

According to reports from Western news agencies, General 'Abdol Qader, a major figure of Karmal's Supreme Revolutionary Council, was shot by a member of the Khalq faction of the People's Democratic Party and wounded in Kabul last Monday. He was sent to Moscow for medical treatment yesterday. Early this month, dismembered bodies of five supporters of Karmal were found at a housing project in Kabul, a Kabul resident said.

Reports from well-informed foreign residents in Kabul said Karmal was also facing strong criticism from influential members of his own Parcham faction of the party. Government ministers had protested against the brutality with which Karmal put down recent anti-Soviet demonstrations by Kabul students. Khalq supporters are strongly opposed to the long-term presence in the country of thousands of Soviet troops propping up the Karmal regime in its civil war with rebels.

Afghan sources in the city were quoted as saying that some Khalqis had left the People's Democratic Party and joined the rebels. A number of Parchamis had torn up their party cards in protest against the harsh line taken against the students.

Western diplomats said that feuding between rival factions of the ruling party in Kabul had intensified and more and more government officials were killed last week. Most of the fighting was between the semi-literate youths and former students who form the backbone of the party's security network. Many of them lost their jobs when the Parcham leader, Karmal, came to power with Soviet military help last December and ousted the Khalq leader, former President Hafizollah Amin.

Most of the senior army commanders are known to be Khalqis. Earlier this month, the commanders of seven army units around Kabul had refused to hand over their commands to new appointees, all Parchamis, the diplomats said.

Last week, the governor of Nangarhar Province, a centre of intense insurgent activity near the Pakistan border, also refused to relinquish his post to a Parchami, they added.

Vice Communications Minister Killed

OW161059 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1502 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Peshawar, 13 Jun--According to a report of a Kabul underground paper "Sisters Who Died for the Country" being circulated here in Peshawar, Afghan guerrillas killed the Karmal regime's vice communications minister [Mohammad Hulamilaximi]. The surprise attack took place on 24 May when [Hulamilaximi] and a high official of the Ministry of Agriculture were riding in the same car on the way to their offices, well-concealed guerrillas suddenly opened fire on them, killing both.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
SOUTH ASIA

Such **surprise** attacks on Afghanistan officials have frequently taken place recently. According to Radio Kabul reports, about 60 government officials have been killed by guerrillas.

The "Sisters Who Died for the Country" started publication on 16 May in Kabul in commemoration of those girl students killed by the Russians during demonstrations against the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan over the past 2 months.

#### Kabul Suburb Clashes Reported

OW191842 Beijing XINHUA in English 1834 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Islamabad, June 19 (XINHUA)--Guerrilla fighters from Bamian, Wardak and Maidan have taken position in Paghman to attack Kabul, according to the Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan. During the night, guerrillas attacked the Khalqis' houses in the suburbs of the capital. In the day time, Soviet planes and tanks bombarded guerrilla trenches in the mountains.

In heavy fighting which took place between freedom-fighters and Russians in Kanduz of Badkhan on June 12, over 300 Russian soldiers were killed, 25 armoured vehicles and 3 cars destroyed and a jet plane and two helicopters shot down.

Freedom-fighters encircled Aybak, capital of Samangan Province, and attacked it on the evening of June 6. 4 Russians were killed. In Paktia Province, freedom-fighters attacked Khost town on June 16, destroying 2 tanks and capturing 30 Afghan soldiers. In Konarha Province the resistance forces blew up a government bus on June 8, killing 2 officials and wounding many others.

#### ZHAO ZIYANG MEETS CHINESE, SOUTH ASIAN SCHOLARS

OW161640 Beijing XINHUA in English 1614 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 16 (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Zhao Ziyang met tonight at the Great Hall of the People with more than 60 scholars from six South Asian countries and China now attending a seminar in Beijing. "It is a good form for scholars from different countries to get together and discuss questions of common interest" he said. "This kind of seminars can promote academic progress, understanding and friendship." The vice-premier welcomed foreign scholars to study China. "China is a large and poor country. The Chinese people have painful experiences of having been subjected to long years of aggression and oppression. Their hearts beat in unison with those of the oppressed and enslaved peoples and of peace-loving people the world over. China needs an enduring peaceful environment in which to build up their own country," he stressed.

Concentrating on speed in economic construction at the expense of improvement in the people's life was no solution for China, the vice-premier noted. "China's economic development hinges not on high speed in a given period but on a steady and continuous growth."

The Chinese-South Asian scholars' seminar, jointly sponsored by China's Institute of South Asian Studies and Sri Lanka's Marga Institute, opened on June 9 and closed this morning. Some 20 scholars from Bangladesh, India, the Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka attended the seminar along with their Chinese colleagues.



FOREIGN MINISTER HUANG HUA DEPARTS COPENHAGEN FOR BONN

OW191530 Beijing XINHUA in English 1519 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Copenhagen, June 19 (XINHUA)--Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua and his party left here for Bonn this morning after a three-day official visit to Denmark. Danish Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen saw Huang Hua off at the airport. Qin Jialin, Chinese ambassador to Denmark, and other diplomats from the Chinese Embassy were also present. At the airport, the Chinese foreign minister told pressmen that he was happy to have the opportunity to exchange views with Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen and Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen on international issues of common interest as well as on further developing the two countries' bilateral relations, and that they shared identical or similar views on many important questions. Huang Hua also answered questions put forward by the pressmen.

Yesterday, Foreign Minister Huang Hua and his party, accompanied by Minister of Economy Ivar Norgaard, visited an agricultural machinery factory and an agricultural school as well as the famous writer H.C. Andersen's house.

Arrival in Bonn

OW191532 Beijing XINHUA in English 1511 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Bonn, June 19 (XINHUA)--Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua flew here from Copenhagen this morning on a two-day visit to West Germany at the invitation of his West German counterpart Hans-Dietrich Genscher. Huang Hua was greeted at the airport by Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Chinese Ambassador to West Germany Zhang Tong.

The two foreign ministers are scheduled to begin their talks tomorrow on international issues of common interest and bilateral relations.

VICE PREMIER KANG SHIEN ENDS EUROPEAN TOUR

Departs Geneva

OW190308 Beijing XINHUA in English 0107 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Geneva, June 18 (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Kang Shien concluded his 5-day visit to Switzerland and left Zurich by plane for home today. During his stay in Geneva, he met with the leaders of the European management forum, which represents the interests of about 8,000 West European enterprises, and the representatives of more than 20 West European enterprises. In the meetings, the Chinese vice-premier and West European businessmen discussed with interest the possibilities of the future cooperation between the two sides in the implementation of China's modernization programme, particularly the transformation of a large number of small and medium-sized enterprises in China.

Arrives in Beijing

OW191259 Beijing XINHUA in English 1250 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 19 (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Kang Shien and his party returned to Beijing this afternoon after a visit to Norway and Britain. They were welcomed at the airport by Yu Qiuli, vice-premier of the State Council, Stein Seeberg, interim charge d'affaires of the Norwegian Embassy here; and T.E.J. Mound, commercial counsellor of the British Embassy here.

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G 2

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
WESTERN EUROPE

DENG YINGCHAO CONCLUDES VISIT TO FRANCE, DEPARTS FOR HOME

OW191636 Beijing XINHUA in English 1619 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Paris, June 19 (XINHUA)--The delegation of the Chinese National People's Congress led by its Vice-Chairman Deng Yingchao wound up its friendly visit to France and the European Parliament and left here for home this afternoon. On the eve of departure, Vice-Chairman Deng Yingchao expressed satisfaction with her visit which, she noted, was crowned with success. The delegation, she said, had fulfilled its mission of conveying to the Parliament, government and people of France and to the European Parliament the sincere regards and best wishes of the NPC and the Chinese people of all nationalities, and was returning home loaded with the friendship of the French people and that of the European Parliament.

During its ten-day stay, the delegation had visited Paris, Lyon and Strasbourg. It had met with the presidents of the French National Assembly and Senate, and the president of the European Parliament. It had been received by President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and had met with the prime minister, the foreign minister of France and the mayor of Paris. Vice-Chairman Deng Yingchao had noted that the extensive exchange of views between the two sides during the meetings and talks was fruitful and helped promote the relations between the NPC and the French and European Parliaments as well as the friendship between the Chinese and French peoples.

Present at the airport to see the Chinese delegation off was Pierre Chancogne, adviser to the president of the National Assembly on behalf of the president. Chinese Ambassador to France and Madame Yao Guang, representatives of the Chinese community in France were also present.

NPC OFFICIALS ATTEND PARIS RALLY COMMEMORATING DE GAULLE

OW161214 Beijing XINHUA in English 1208 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Paris, June 15 (XINHUA)--The 40th anniversary of General de Gaulle's "Appeal of June 18 (1940)" to the nation against Nazi aggression, was commemorated throughout France today. About 40,000 people this morning took part in a rally and demonstration in Colombey, which was sponsored by Le Rassemblement pour la Republique. Leader of the party Jacques Chirac and some 20 former ministers of De Gaulle's time were present. De Gaulle's call was recited at the rally. Former minister Maurice Schumann spoke. He paid glowing tribute to De Gaulle's great patriotism.

Wang Feng, member of the Chinese National People's Congress (NPC) delegation and a deputy to the NPC, and Zeng Tao, advisor to the delegation and deputy secretary-general of the NPC Standing Committee were also present.

In Amboise (Indre et Loire), eastern France, former Prime Minister Michel Debre unveiled a monument to the memory of General de Gaulle this afternoon. Old fighters and members of the resistance movement in Paris also took part in memorial activities. An exhibition on the life of General de Gaulle was opened in Lille on June 13.

## IRANIAN PAPER REPORTS PLOT TO OVERTHROW BANI-SADR

OW191229 Beijing XINHUA in English 1217 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 19 (XINHUA)--The Iranian newspaper ENGHELAB ISLAMI yesterday published documents as evidence of a plot to overthrow President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr. The paper printed what was said to be a transcribed tape recording of remarks by Hasan Ayat to an unidentified audience, leading member of the Islamic Republican Party and deputy of the Majles (Parliament). The remarks are said to reveal "activities against" the president and "indicated that he (Ayat) has decided to overthrow" the president.

Ahmad Salamatian, a close aide of President Bani-Sadr and deputy of the Majles, put forth a motion against Ayat yesterday which described his recorded conversation as a plot against the president and an attempt to shake the very foundation of the Islamic Republic. Salamatian also called for the Iranian judiciary to make a probe into such provocative acts.

Meanwhile, Mohammad Beheshti, head of the Iranian Republican Party and an opponent of President Bani-Sadr said yesterday that he and his party had nothing to do with the taped conversation. Beheshti said that the most appropriate person to throw light on this issue was Ayat himself.

## ISRAELI DEFENSE BUDGET DEBATE REFLECTS BEGIN'S PROBLEMS

OW191758 Beijing XINHUA in English 1614 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Beirut, June 19 (XINHUA)--The Israeli Cabinet decided early this morning to cut its defence budget for fiscal 1980-81 by 7 billion Israeli pounds (about 150 million U.S. dollars) after nearly nine hours of tense haggling between the finance and defence ministries. According to the Israeli radio, the decision was made at an emergency meeting of the Cabinet as Finance Minister Yigael Hurvitz threatened to resign unless a defence budget cut of 15 billion Israeli pounds were imposed. However, Defence Ministry officials insisted on a cut of 5 billion pounds arguing that a reduction more than this would seriously weaken Israel's fighting power and could endanger the country in the event of war. After a tense debate, eleven ministers, including Prime Minister Menahem Begin, approved the smaller cut, three abstained and only Agriculture Minister Ari'el Sharon sided with the finance minister in favour of the bigger cut. Thus a compromise was reached.

After the meeting, the radio said, Finance Minister Hurvitz described the Cabinet decision as "irresponsible" and threatened he was considering to resign.

Observers here noted that the bickering within the Begin government over the defence budget issue reflects the grave difficulties the Begin government is facing both internally and externally. There is wide difference of opinion about the appointment of a successor to Ezer Weizman who resigned as defence minister last month. For the time being, Begin has managed to prevent the issue from developing into a crisis which will threaten to bring down his government by taking the defence portfolio himself. But the bitter issue would inevitably come to a head sooner or later.

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RENMIN RIBAO on Government's Unpopularity

HK191028 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Jun 80 p 7

[Newsletter from Egypt by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Xing Xiangchao: "The Voice of Awakening"]

[Text] A short feature entitled "The Voice of Awakening" appeared recently in an inconspicuous section of the Israeli newspaper Jerusalem POST. It dealt with a conversation between two owners of a restaurant in West Jerusalem. The brothers had emigrated to Israel from Morocco in 1951 and had since been ardent supporters and admirers of Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin, voting for him in the previous general elections. The elder brother even named his child Menahem in the hope that he would become like Begin. However, since Begin became head of the Israeli Government a few years ago, the Israelis have suffered deeply. The two admirers of Begin are no longer satisfied with the present conditions. The elder brother's grade school son has also wanted to change his name from Menahem.

Symbolizing the present Israeli society, this short feature shows how the hardline domestic and foreign policies pursued by the Begin administration have awakened more and more Israelis. What has particularly irked the Israelis is the problems concerning their livelihood. The figures released by the Bank of Israel, the Central Bureau of Statistics, the Department of Tourism and other organizations show, in the words of Israeli newspapers and publications, "declining economic activity, rising unemployment, spiraling inflation, reduced real wages and decreased personal consumption." According to an Israeli newspaper assessment, if the average commodity price index for 1976 was fixed at 100, the current index would soar to 680.5. Since the Begin group came to power 3 years ago, commodity prices have gone up 44 percent. Moreover, the tension and instability in the Israeli occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip, recurring Cabinet crises and Israel's increasing isolation among nations have prompted many Israelis to ponder the current problems and find ways of pulling themselves out of the plight.

A university political science professor wrote: "It will be very difficult to curb the West Bank's spreading disturbances and violence." A Jewish writer of an article entitled "The Cause of Violence" said: "The lack of merciful occupiers is like a prison without amenities." He believed that the turmoil could be eliminated only by ending the occupation. Writing in the letters from readers column, a reader noted that more than 50 countries had achieved independence after World War II through struggles conducted by their people against occupying forces. He believed it would be impossible for Israel to occupy Arab territory over a prolonged period. Only by ending military occupation and allowing the Palestinians the right of self-determination could Israel find a way out.

Naturally, these voices of awakening have not become strong enough to change current Israeli policies. However, this shows that despite its firmness, Israel is not as unchangeable as a slab of iron. Since Begin's ruling structure has been weakened, his hardline administration is far from consolidated. His perverted acts will greatly accelerate the Israelis' awakening.

Ji PENGFEI MEETS NEW IRAQI AMBASSADOR TO PRC

OW161938 Beijing XINHUA in English 1529 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 16 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei met with the new Iraqi ambassador to China, Badri Karim Kazim, here this afternoon.



## ARGENTINE PRESIDENT VIDELA RECOUNTS PRC VISIT

OW131719 Beijing XINHUA in English 1604 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, June 12 (XINHUA)--Argentine President Jorge Videla told the reporters who accompanied him on his China visit that "there was a principal political objective" in his China visit "which had been achieved." The president and his entourage returned here today directly from the six-day visit.

Referring to his talks with Premier Hua Guofeng and Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping, he said that "in spite of minor differences between the two countries, there exist positive common points" "which were the valuable aspects of the visit." In spite of the geographical, cultural and ideological discrepancies between the two countries, he continued, both countries are prepared to work together toward a more peaceful and just world.

Turning to the international situation, the president pointed out that we hold identical views with China in this respect. Proceeding from the positions held by each side, both sides deemed that total polarization is no solution to problems. While the existence of the two big powers is a reality, it will provide no solution to world problems by working on the basis of the blocs they have wrought out. He added that "in fact, the interests of the two big powers are contradictory and have more than once led to direct or indirect military confrontation."

Referring to the friendly relations between Argentina and China, President Videla said, "Internationally, we have an ally in all the areas where a mutual understanding can be reached. We also can say that we have obtained an economic ally, because we have found very good markets for our products." "It is not the spirit of China to engage in hegemonic actions," he said, adding "in international relations, peace is the goal of China as it is ours." The president praised China's ambitious programmes to bring about the four modernizations. He also said that the warm reception given his delegation was more than he had expected.

## XINHUA RECAPS VISITS OF ARGENTINE, BARBADIAN LEADERS

OW161429 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1245 GMT 14 Jun 80

[XINHUA reporter Zhou Yanpu's article: "Important Events in the History of Sino-Argentine and Sino-Barbados Relations--Report on the Visits of Argentine President Videla and Prime Minister Adams to China"]

[Text] Beijing, 14 Jun--In the past 2 weeks, 2 leading figures from Latin American countries--Argentine President Videla from South America and Barbados Prime Minister Adams from the Caribbean area--have successively visited China. These are important events in the history of Sino-Argentine and Sino-Barbados relations. During their visits, President Videla, Prime Minister Adams and our leaders reviewed the common historic experiences and deep friendship shared by the Chinese and the Latin American peoples. We both have deeply suffered long from the havoc of imperialist and colonialist aggression, oppression and plunder. The Chinese people have always closely and sympathetically observed the struggles carried out by the various Latin American countries to safeguard their national independence and state sovereignty and to oppose colonialism and the superpowers' expansion and hegemonism.

In the early 1970's, to safeguard their own security and coastal resources, the Latin American countries took the lead in whipping up the struggle to defend maritime rights. In this earth-shaking struggle against maritime hegemony, the Chinese people have resolutely and unswervingly stood on the side of the Latin American people. The Chinese people have also resolutely supported the efforts of the Latin American people in promoting regional unity and cooperation and the correct propositions they put forth for establishing a new rational, international economic order.

The Latin American people have also supported the just struggle of the Chinese people and shown concern for China's development. China's lofty aim of marching toward the four modernizations has received compliments and support from many Latin American friends. President Videla stated that China has started the procedure of realizing the four modernizations which will enable it to progress and develop and will be beneficial to the development of the bilateral relations between Argentina and China. He stated that Argentina plans to carry out cooperation and interchange with China in various spheres. Prime Minister Adams also warmly praised the tremendous efforts made by the Chinese people in realizing their modernization plans and improving their livelihood.

What is especially worth mentioning is that in the talks held by President Videla and Prime Minister Adams with Premier Hua Guofeng and Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping, the two sides shared extensively consistent views on the current world situation and important international questions of mutual concern. A common aspiration shared by the leaders of the three countries is to strive for a peaceful international environment in order for their respective countries to develop rapidly. At the same time, they are all highly vigilant against the aggression and expansion of the hegemonists and the turbulent and unstable situation they have created throughout the world. President Videla pointed out: "Peace is indispensable to the developing countries. However, the aspirations for peace have not stopped some people from seeking war." Prime Minister Adams clearly stated: "Neocolonialism or hegemonism have the greatest damaging effects on our decent achievements and aspirations. Neocolonialism or hegemonism is also more vicious than the early-stage colonialism we detested." Their standpoints won appreciation from the Chinese people.

At present, the threat to peace is serious. No matter how powerful it is, there is no country in the world that can deal with such a threat by itself. Just as Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping pointed out, only when all the peace-loving countries in the world unite and carry out a tit-for-tat struggle against the hegemonists' activities of aggression and expansion through concerted action can there possibly be an opportunity to bring about a long-term peaceful international environment. It is also under the premise of such a general international situation that China is willing to establish friendship and develop cooperation with the Latin American countries and march hand-in-hand with them toward the realization of their common objectives.

Although China and the Latin American countries are located far apart in the Eastern and Western hemispheres and they only recently established relations with each other, the friendly and cooperative relations between the two sides have steadily advanced.

At the beginning of this year, our country established diplomatic relations with Ecuador and Colombia, thus raising the number of Latin American countries with which our country has such relations to 14. There have been great developments in the economic and trade relations in the past 10 years. The total amount of trade concluded between our country and the Latin American countries in 1979 was nearly 10 times that of 1969.



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In the 1960's there was only one Latin American country with which our country signed government-to-government trade agreements; in the 1970's, the number increased to 8. Our country has also established combined committees for bilateral trade with Argentina and Brazil. Contacts between cultural, sports and press circles have been extensive.

There are still many things for China and the Latin American countries to do in promoting understanding, strengthening cooperation and developing friendship. Making contacts and carrying out dialogues are ways of reaching mutual understanding, which is a foundation for deepening friendship. During the current visits of President Videla and Prime Minister Adams, the two sides have fully exchanged opinions about the all-round development of bilateral relations and signed agreements on the strengthening of economic, scientific and technical cooperation between China and Argentina and cultural cooperation between China and Argentina and between China and Barbados. These two visits have achieved abundant results. The Chinese people are happy to see that they have not only developed Sino-Argentine and Sino-Barbados relations, but also unfolded new prospects for the development of friendly relations between China and the Latin American countries. We believe that friendly relations between the governments and peoples of China and the Latin American countries in the 1980's will be further developed and strengthened.

BARBADOS' ADAMS FETED IN GUANGZHOU, CONCLUDES VISIT

Feted by Guangdong Government

OW171636 Beijing XINHUA in English 1626 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Guangzhou, June 17 (XINHUA)--Prime Minister John Adams, Mrs. Adams and other distinguished guests from Barbados were entertained at a banquet by the Guangdong Provincial People's Government here this evening. Xi Zhongxun, governor of Guangdong, proposed toasts at the banquet which proceeded in a very friendly atmosphere.

In reply, Prime Minister Adams said that their visit to the People's Republic of China was "a very impressive one" and they would bring with them "very happy memories" back to Barbados. Toasts were drunk to the successful visit of the Barbados prime minister.

Among those attending the banquet were Qi Xin, wife of Governor Xi Zhongxun; Liang Weilin, vice-governor; and Ou Chu, vice-chairman of the Guangzhou City Revolutionary Committee. Earlier this afternoon, Prime Minister and Mrs. Adams and other guests visited a rural people's commune where they were warmly received by the peasants.

Departs for Home

OW181238 Beijing XINHUA in English 1229 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Guangzhou, June 18 (XINHUA)--Barbados Prime Minister John Adams and his delegation left China this morning at the end of a seven day-long visit to China. The guests were seen off at the Guangzhou railway station by the governor of Guangdong Province, Xi Zhongxun, his wife Qi Xin, Vice-Governor Liang Weilin, Vice-Chairman of the Guangzhou City Revolutionary Committee Ou Chu, Chinese Ambassador to Barbados Wang Tao and his wife Wang Xuefeng.

## TAIWAN TRADE BALANCE UNFAVORABLE DUE TO OIL PRICES

OW161248 Beijing XINHUA in English 1240 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 16 (XINHUA)--Taiwan suffered an unfavourable balance of trade of 150.4 million U.S. dollars in May last, according to customs statistics in Taiwan.

Adverse balance of trade for the first five months came to 212.6 million U.S. dollars. Shao Xuekun, director of the international trade bureau of Taiwan's Ministry of Economics said recently: "This year's unfavourable trend in trade is inevitable." Taiwan papers said the reason was the higher price of petroleum on the world market. Taiwan imports 98 percent of its petroleum, a main energy source. Imported petroleum valued 1,601.8 million U.S. dollars, accounting for 20.3 percent of the January-May imports, a 113.5-percent increase over last year.

The unfavourable trade balance has the Taiwan press worried. CHINA TIMES gloomily predicted that the deficit caused by oil price hikes "obviously will last for a long time and become more serious."

## CHINA-TAIWAN TRADE MAKES 'BIG INCREASE'

OW121652 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1730 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, 11 Jun--Under our government's policy of encouraging commercial, postal and transportation links with Taiwan, there has been a relatively big increase in the volume of transit trade between mainland China and Taiwan through Hong Kong.

The trade between mainland China and Taiwan is conducted through Hong Kong. The Hong Kong authorities recently released statistics on the volume of trade between mainland China and Taiwan, and Taipei's KUNG SHANG SHI PAO [BUSINESS TIMES] has openly reported such statistics.

According to this paper, quoting the Hong Kong authorities' statistics, the total value of Taiwan's goods marketed to mainland China through Hong Kong reached \$21.3 million last year, or 440 percent more than in 1978, and the total value of mainland goods marketed to Taiwan through Hong Kong was \$57.8 million, or 32 percent more than in 1978.

According to the report, most of the goods marketed to mainland China and Taiwan via Hong Kong last year were textile fibers, with a total value of \$13.3 million. Other goods included fruit, chemical fertilizers, raw materials for plastics, machinery and electric motors. Most of the mainland Chinese goods marketed to Taiwan through Hong Kong were Chinese medicines, with a total value of \$47.4 million. Other goods included fruits, vegetables, fertilizers and mineral products.

The Taipei paper attributed the big increase in trade between mainland China and Taiwan to the convenience measures adopted by both sides. It said that 2 years ago the Chinese communists adopted the policy of encouraging imports from Taiwan and Chinese communist customs charged a relatively low import tax for products imported from Taiwan. Chinese communist customs also declared last March that products imported from Taiwan would be entirely tax free. Last year Taiwan also relaxed the restrictions on 38 kinds of goods imported from Hong Kong and Macao, thus facilitating the marketing of Chinese communist goods to Taiwan through Hong Kong.

## ANHUI GUOMINDANG ESTABLISHES TAIWAN PROPAGANDA GROUP

OW191916 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1180 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] The Anhui Provincial Committee of the Guomindang Revolutionary Committee set up a Taiwan work committee [dui tai gong zuo wei yuan hui 1417 0669 1562 0153 0765 2585] on 17 June. The committee's primary task is to conduct propaganda toward Taiwan. It will also step up contacts with those members of the Guomindang Revolutionary Committee and other persons who have relatives or friends on Taiwan or overseas. It will publicize the policy of the party and the government concerning Taiwan's return to the motherland's embrace and the reunification of the motherland, it will warmly receive our compatriots residing overseas who come to the mainland to visit their relatives or on sightseeing trips. It will strive to contribute to Taiwan's return to the embrace of the motherland and the completion of the great cause of reunification.

The chairman of the Taiwan work committee is [name indistinct], vice chairman of the Anhui Provincial Committee of the Guomindang Revolutionary Committee. [passage indistinct]

## UNIVERSITY GROUP MEETS TAIWAN ALUMNI DURING U.S. VISIT

OW181926 Beijing XINHUA in English 1960 GMT 18 Jun 80

[By XINHUA Correspondent Qian Wenrong: "Delightful Reunions With Alumni From Taiwan Described in New York Interview"]

[Text] New York, June 16--President Liu Da of China's Qinghua University was recently on a five-week tour of the United States at the head of a delegation from his university. In an interview with XINHUA on the eve of his departure for home on June 14, he gave the following impressions of the delegation's delightful encounters with alumni from Taiwan:

Our visit was a success. We made an inspection tour of American universities and learnt a lot from their rich experience. Apart from fostering friendship and cooperation between the educationists of China and the United States, our visit also provided us with a chance to meet with a large number of alumni now working in many parts of the United States. Incomplete statistics on hand show that over 1,000 graduates from Qinghua are now working in the United States, and many of them came from Taiwan. Wherever I went with the delegation, they accorded us with a warm reception and cordial hospitality. I am very glad that we have come to understand each other more keenly than before.

Our series of warm get-togethers had their first highlight in San Francisco on May 18. A luncheon party in honour of my delegation was given by the regional association of alumni of Qinghua University. Attending the party was also visiting president of Beijing University, Professor Zhou Reiyuan, himself a graduate from my university. I was also very glad to meet at the party professors Chao Yuen Ren and Yuan Chia-liu, both graduates from my university too. I was also introduced to a group of alumni of Qinghua University headquartered in Xinzhu, Taiwan, as well as students and scholars who have newly arrived from my university in Beijing. The luncheon party, attended by about 100 people, proceeded in a very warm and cordial atmosphere. There were hearty chats between those from Beijing and those from Taiwan.

They covered a wide range of subjects, which was natural for a reunion after so long a separation. We renewed ties of the old days, reviewed the current situation in China and the world, exchanged information about life in native towns, introduced the new look of Qinghua University, and compared notes on scholarly study and teaching.

Eighty-eight-year-old professor Chao Yuen Ren honoured us with the singing of a popular song, "How Could I Not Love Her!", composed by himself several dozen years ago and still widely known in China. His pleasant voice and emotion-charged singing were simply amazing and filled all those present with deep yearning. Those from Xinzhu entertained us with a folk song in Taiwan, "In Praise of Mt Gaoshan". We reciprocated with the singing of the "Song of Graduates", a popular Chinese song which dates back to the years of war against Japanese imperialism. All of us parted with much reluctance when the luncheon came to an end.

Many of those from Taiwan plied us with friendly questions. It seems they have a keen interest in everything about the Chinese mainland. As in many other American cities, they invited us to their homes. Some of us, including myself, stayed one night with one of them in San Francisco.

We had another unforgettable experience in Washington, where we attended a forum together with alumni from Taiwan. They made valuable suggestions on ways of running universities on the mainland. They stressed the importance of basic theories in teaching and research with a view to raising China's scientific excellence. Among them were well-known figures such as Professors Shen Yuan-rang, Li Yuan-cheh and Hsiang Wu-yi. Professor Hsiang has volunteered to help us with the preparation of a series of mathematical textbooks for use in middle schools on the mainland, and his work has already started.

In New York, the regional association of alumni of Qinghua University arranged a large luncheon party and a spectacular scientific meeting in honour of my delegation. Five old alumni of my university, including nobel prize winner Professor Tsung-dao Lee and leading architecturalist Pei Yu-ming, reported on the latest achievements in the fields of elementary particle physics, architecture, aviation, test-tube baby and coal liquefaction. The meeting was true to the academic tradition of my university and it demonstrated the enthusiasm of overseas alumni to help promote China's modernization. Many alumni in the United States expressed the hope to have more such get-togethers in the future.

During the recent celebrations in Beijing of the 69th anniversary of the founding of Qinghua University, many alumni on the mainland, from Taiwan or abroad suggested the re-inauguration of the general association of alumni of Qinghua University for the purpose of fostering ties and unity among alumni in different parts of the world. The general association would have its headquarters in Beijing. During our meetings with alumni in the United States, we made suggestions and solicited their opinions on the composition and leadership of the general association, and they readily expressed approval.



## ULANHU, PENG CHONG ATTEND WANG YUNSHENG MEMORIAL MEETING

OW192212 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1459 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Comrade Wang Yunsheng, an outstanding journalist of the older generation and a patriot unaffiliated with any party or faction, passed away in Beijing due to illness on 30 May 1980 at the age of 79. A memorial meeting for Comrade Wang Yunsheng was held at the auditorium of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference on the afternoon of 19 June. Comrade Wang Yunsheng was a member of the Standing Committee of the Fifth National Committee of the CPPCC, deputy to the Fifth National People's Congress, member of the Judicial Committee of the Standing Committee of the NPC National Committee and vice president of the China-Japan Friendship Association.

To cherish the memory of Comrade Wang Yunsheng, wreaths were presented by Ye Jianying, Deng Xiaoping, Peng Zhen, Deng Yingchao, Ulanhu, Peng Chong, Song Renqiong, Liao Chengzhi, Zhou Jianren, Xu Deheng, Hu Juewen, Zhu Yunshan, Shi Liang, Shen Yanbing, Kang Keqing, Ji Fang, Wang Shoudao, Yang Jingren, Zhang Chong, Zhuang Xinquan, Hu Ziang, Rong Yiren, Liu Lantao, Lu Dingyi, Li Weiha, Hu Yuzhi, Wang Kunlun and Banqen Erdini Qoigyil Gyancan. There were also wreaths from the NPC Standing Committee, the CPPCC National Committee, the United Front Work Department of the CCP Central Committee, the Judicial Committee of the Standing Committee of the NPC National Committee and the central committees of the various democratic parties as well as the National Association of Industry and Commerce and people not affiliated with any party or faction.

Among those attending the memorial meeting were Ulanhu, Peng Chong, Zhu Yunshan, Shi Liang, Wang Shoudao, Zhuang Xiquan, Li Weiha, Hu Yuzhi, Wang Kunlun and Banqen Erdini Qoigyil Gyancan; members and Standing Committee members of the CPPCC National Committee in Beijing; responsible comrades of departments concerned; friends of Comrade Wang Yunsheng; and representatives of the masses, a total of more than 400 people. Liu Lantao, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, officiated at the meeting. Liu Ningyi, deputy secretary general of the CPPCC National Committee, delivered a memorial speech.

The memorial speech said: Comrade Wang Yunsheng was from Jinghai County, Tianjin Municipality. He took part in the anti-imperialism struggle of the 30 May Movement in 1925. He was in charge of propaganda work and as a result was persecuted by the northern warlords. He continued anti-imperialism propaganda activities in Shanghai in 1926. Comrade Wang Yunsheng was later engaged in journalistic work for a long period. He had been editor in chief of Tianjin's SHANG BAO [COMMERCIAL PAPER] and editor in chief of Shanghai's DA GONG BAO [TA KUNG PAO]. At the end of 1949, he responded to the call of the Chinese Communist Party and left Shanghai for the eastern China liberation area through Taiwan and Hong Kong to join the revolution. In March 1949, he arrived in Beijing, by then liberated, and published an article entitled "I Have Come to the Liberated Area," in which he described his own course of understanding. He soon joined the people of the whole country to take part in the building of a new China. In May 1949, he followed the army and entered Shanghai Municipality. He published the article entitled "The Declaration of a New Birth for DA GONG BAO." Later, as one of the representatives of the journalistic workers of the whole country, he honorably attended the First Plenary Session of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

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The memorial speech said: Since the founding of new China, Comrade Wang Yunsheng had been a member of the Military and Political Commission of East China, member of the Shanghai Municipal People's Government, vice chairman of the Chinese National Journalist Workers Association, member of the First National Committee of the CPPCC, member of the Standing Committee of the Second, Third and Fourth National Committees of the CPPCC, and deputy to the First, Second, Third and Fourth National People's Congresses. After liberation, he was in charge of the DA GONG BAO and made active contributions to publicizing the socialist revolution and socialist construction work under the leadership of the party. Comrade Wang Yunsheng was very enthusiastic toward the cause of promoting friendship between China and Japan. He was a respected scholar on Japan, did his best to develop friendly relations between China and Japan and friendship between the two peoples.

The memorial speech said: Comrade Wang Yunsheng firmly supported the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, painstakingly studied Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and paid attention to transforming his world outlook. He loved the socialist motherland and showed great concern for the return of Taiwan to the motherland and the great cause of the reunification of the motherland.

#### VICE PREMIER WAN LI ATTENDS TRADE UNION SAFETY MEETING

OW192038 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1134 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Beijing, 19 Jun--The trade union organizations should strengthen safe working conditions for the masses and actively help and supervise the administrative branches of various enterprises to take effective measures to reduce deaths and injuries in accidents, control pollution and insure safety in production. This is the urgent task for trade union organizations at various levels put forward by the third national trade union meeting on worker safety for the masses.

Because the people have not paid enough attention to safe production and worker safety, work-related accidents are numerous and the occupational illness situation is still quite serious. The trade union workers taking part in the meeting are convinced, therefore, that the strengthening of safe working conditions for the masses is an urgent task for trade union organizations at various levels. The trade union is the organization of the staff members and workers of various enterprises. It represents the interests of the masses and it assumes an important responsibility in protecting the workers' health and safety.

The representatives at the meeting pointed out that the trade union organizations should help and urge the administrative branches of various enterprises to establish and perfect a system of responsibility in safe production, initiate or perfect various safe operating procedures, distribute protective devices in accordance with government regulations, pay attention to special protection for female workers, commend and award advanced units and individuals who promote safe production, and criticize, educate or take necessary disciplinary actions against those who direct operations that violate the stipulations.

To enable trade union organizations to do well in job safety work for the masses, the meeting asked trade union organizations at various levels to strengthen job safety units, assign cadres especially to this work and conduct training on a rotation basis for job safety cadres and activists this year and next to raise their professional skills and work abilities. The meeting was held by the All-China Federation of Trade Unions in Beijing. Wan Li, secretary of the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee and vice premier of the State Council, attended and delivered a speech at the session.

## RENMIN RIBAO STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF REALISTIC PLANS

HK180905 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Jun 80 p 1

[Editorial: "An Important Principle for Making Plans Is To Leave No Gaps--The Fourth Discourse on the Guiding Ideology of Acting According to One's Capability"]

[Text] The national economic plans, which are made in accordance with the actual conditions along with overall balancing, are completely reliable plans that can be fulfilled if we exert considerable efforts. They are not confused plans based on subjective desire (no matter how good the desire is), which disregard objective conditions and which cannot be accomplished despite great efforts. Therefore, in making plans, it is necessary to persist in seeking truth from facts and proceeding from reality, to act according to our capability and to set safe quotas in light of actual conditions. An important principle to be followed here is to leave no gaps. In other words, in making annual plans and plans for capital construction, we must not leave any gaps regarding the availability of such necessary material conditions as funds, materials, equipment and means of subsistence. We must strive to strike a balance in finances, materials, credit and foreign exchange.

Leaving no gaps is an important principle that must be followed and must not be violated in making plans. Both positive and negative experiences of the past 3 decades show that many quotas in plans which left gaps that could not be filled in terms of the availability of the means of production and the means of subsistence and funds were invariably unfilled. The result was that economic construction plans were upset, the enthusiasm of the cadres and masses was dampened and serious losses and waste resulted. The bigger the gaps, the more serious the harm.

Whether or not we should leave gaps in plans and act according to our capability is almost a question of common sense. However, this question actually has long remained unresolved among some planning and economic workers. Some comrades hold that it does not matter if we leave some gaps, because they are inevitable and we will get by anyway. Others hold that gaps constitute an impetus and also play a positive role. Some even hold that the bigger the gaps, the greater drive and enthusiasm the people will have and the more revolutionary and Marxist-Leninist they will be. However, workers and staff members of the capital construction front who have suffered from gaps left in plans say: Gaps are not an impetus but a destructive factor. When losses are caused for the state and the people, is there any Marxism-Leninism to speak of? When Lin Biao and the "gang of four" ran amuck, the anti-Marxist-Leninist ultraleftist line was pushed to the limit, thus causing the gravest damage and poisoning a large number of cadres. Since the downfall of the "gang of four," the party Central Committee has repeatedly advocated seeking truth from facts and proceeding for reality in doing everything. Many comrades have begun to have doubts about ultraleftism in economic planning and have criticized it. But it still cannot be said that this question has been thoroughly resolved. The thinking of certain leaders in some departments, localities and units is still fettered by such ideas and methods as: The more and bigger the capital construction projects, the better; the faster the speed of development is set, the better; the higher the production quotas are set, the better. In recent years, we have not been able to curtail capital construction. A number of departments and localities have even increasingly extended the capital construction front and some disproportions in the national economy have not been open to effective change. This situation cannot be divorced from the above notions.



Whether to leave gaps in plans has a direct bearing on whether or not capital construction projects can become operational on schedule; whether or not results can be achieved from investments; whether or not production plans can be evenly fulfilled; and whether or not commodity supplies and market prices can be balanced and remain stable. The argument of "fulfilling 100 percent of a task with 70 or 80 percent of the materials needed" is nonscientific, violates the spirit of acting according to one's capability and is aimed at preparing public opinion for leaving gaps in plans. It is obvious that if a production enterprise or capital construction unit lacks raw materials, building materials, fuel, power, equipment, parts and other necessary conditions, it simply cannot carry out production or construction in a normal way nor fulfill its plans on schedule. We cite the following examples in capital construction. During the period of the first 5-year plan, the plans for capital construction basically conformed with the availability of the state's financial capacity and material resources. At that time, the principle of acting according to our capability was generally implemented. On the average it took only 6 years to complete a large- or medium-sized construction project. It took only 3 years to complete the first automobile plant in Changchun. However, since the period of the fourth 5-year plan, owing to the fact that there were big gaps in our plans which exceeded the availability of the state's financial and material resources, it took an average of 11 and 1/2 years to complete a large- or medium-sized construction project. In other words, the construction period was nearly doubled. Hence, the effects of investment could not be swiftly brought into full play. In addition, owing to the fact that the capital construction front was overextended, many projects were delayed time and again and some were abandoned halfway. Designers and workers were held up in their work for a long time because of poor organization. More wages were paid and expenses increased and equipment and facilities still had to be maintained. As a result, frightful waste occurred.

Setting high quotas is the root cause of leaving gaps in plans. In the past, a high quota was first set and then grand plans were made for various fronts in order to "guarantee" the fulfillment of the high quota. Gaps were inevitably left in such grand plans. For 30 years, we have many times seriously suffered from high quotas. Does this not call for our deep thought and for thoroughly rectifying our errors? Why did the problem of high quotas remain unsolved for such a long time? Why did we frequently make plans with gaps and fail to act in accordance with our capability? Ideologically speaking, such wrong-doing meant that our subjective wishes ran counter to objective reality. In doing anything, if you want to succeed in your work, you must bring your ideas into line with the actual conditions and the laws of the objective world. If they do not correspond, you will fail in your practice. Comrades from Liaoning told us that a colossal capital construction plan was carried out in their province without taking into account the availability of materials and facilities. The supplies of building materials and facilities were actually insufficient or inadequate. As a result, only 41 percent of the projects set in the plan were completed. The reason there were gaps in some of the capital construction projects was that some leading cadres disregarded objective conditions and failed to respect economic laws. These cadres failed to make a thorough study, establish a proper ratio, give careful consideration and carry out repeated comparisons. They made abrupt decisions in accordance with their subjective will. Some projects should have been abandoned. However, certain cadres pushed on with them by adopting a dishonest method of changing their names. Such an erroneous action of entirely disregarding the objective conditions should not be allowed.



We should point out that it is not easy to act according to our capability and place planning on a scientific and reliable basis so that our understanding will conform with objective reality. Our cadres in economic work at all levels should study hard and particularly sum up both the positive and negative experiences of the past 3 decades. They must not only resolutely criticize and cast aside the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" but also have the courage to correct the incorrect method of going after high quotas which existed even before the start of the Great Cultural Revolution. In the new historical period, we must emancipate our minds, break with conventions, be flexible, broaden our horizons and think deeply with long-term objectives in mind. In the final analysis, however, we must act honestly and strictly according to the basic Marxist principle of seeking truth from facts. The only aim of us communists is to work for the people's interests and the good of the people. If we do not act according to our capability and want to quickly do many things all at once, we will exceed objective possibilities in our eagerness for quick success. Consequently, the result will be just the opposite: Instead of more, we will get less and instead of fast we will be slow. If we overdo anything, a good thing can become a bad one and will harm the interests of the people.

Economic construction is practical work. We must formulate plans for capital construction and production based on the available financial and material resources. It will never do to insist on doing things beyond our capability. Naturally, under the condition of the imbalanced proportionate relations at the moment, it is also very difficult to avoid some gaps in financial planning. However, we must strive to diminish the gaps so that they will not interfere with achieving the basic quotas.

Plans not only cannot leave gaps, but they also cannot be fully drawn and we must leave some leeway. In economic construction, we often come across some unforeseen problems. Only by leaving some leeway can we cope with all conditions. China has a huge population, a poor foundation and agricultural production is not very stable. Because of this situation, while drawing up and carrying out plans and giving free play to favorable conditions, we must also conscientiously appraise the unfavorable conditions and possible difficulties. Only thus can we seize the initiative and avoid passivity in economic construction work. When merely viewed from the part, some things must and can be done, but they can not necessarily be done when viewed from the whole. If we ignore the rest and rashly go in for big increases in one field, in the end we will have to suffer big losses. This situation must, in the future, be resolutely avoided. In particular, since conditions cannot be accurately grasped in medium and long-range planning, there will be more unforeseen problems and unfavorable factors. We must realistically pay more attention to leaving sufficient leeway and drawing fully reliable quotas.

#### COMMENTATOR SUPPORTS MORE LABOR INTENSIVE ENTERPRISES

OW182042 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0830 GMT 18 Jun 80

[XINHUA commentator: "Create More 'Labor Intensive' Enterprises"]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 18 Jun--A "labor intensive enterprise" means an enterprise that can absorb relatively more laborers and does not need a very large investment. To create more "labor intensive enterprises" is to cope with the actual situation in our country--a huge population and a weak economic base. It is an important way to expand employment opportunities and to promote the four modernizations.

Presently in our country, the light, handicraft and service industries and commercial units are all "labor intensive" enterprises. Their collective enterprises and individual laborers have a higher degree of labor intensity.

According to an investigation by the State Labor Bureau, the average per capita fixed investment of all staff members and workers of enterprises that are owned by the whole people is approximately 10,000 yuan. The per capita fixed investment in light industry is 6,200 yuan and the per capita investment in heavy industry is 12,000 yuan. This shows that the light industry can provide employment for nearly double the number of workers that heavy industry can employ with equal funds. As for collective enterprises, the fixed investment for each staff member and worker is less than 2,000 yuan. That is to say that collective enterprises can employ five times as many workers as the state enterprises can with the same investment.

The practice in a number of localities has proved that creating "labor intensive" enterprises has achieved very good results. However, the question of creating "labor intensive" enterprises so far has not attracted due attention. Some people think that creating "labor intensive" enterprises does not accord with the demands of modernization. They think that promoting modernization means developing industries with high labor productivity and an advanced technology that employs fewer people. This understanding is not sound. When we promote the Chinese type of modernization, we must proceed from the actual situation. We have a huge population and a weak economic base. While we concentrate the necessary funds for the building of projects having high technological levels, we should also utilize our country's abundant natural resources and labor resources. We should create more industrial and other enterprises that require less investment and can employ more workers.

#### GUANGMING RIBAO REPORTS ON BEIJING ECONOMISTS' MEETING

HK180741 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 5 Jun 80 p 1

[Wang Yongjiang report: "Beijing Economists Meet To Discuss the Structure of the Ownership of the Means of Production in Our Country"]

[Text] What kind of ownership structure of the means of production is required by China's productive forces at the present stage? What are the relations between economic reform and reform in the ownership structure of the means of production? How can the various forms of ownership of the means of production at the present stage be explained in theory? These were questions raised by Beijing's economics circles over the past year when looking into China's economic reform. The Economics Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences held a meeting on 22 May and discussed these questions.

The comrades attending the discussions held that the ownership of the means of production is the core issue of Marxist political economics. During China's economic development over the past 30 years, the several setbacks in agriculture were all connected with changes in the ownership of the means of production. It is thus demonstrated that the ownership system is a very significant issue and we must conduct serious discussions in a truth-seeking way.

To truly obtain a clear picture of theory on the issue regarding China's ownership structure of the means of production under the existing conditions, it is necessary to overcome some erroneous views on the issue of the system of ownership.

For instance, there are views that after the completion of the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production, the problems with regard to the ownership system will be solved; that there can only be one mode of socialist ownership of the means of production and that includes ownership by the state (all the people) and ownership by collectives, and also the ownership by collectives must step up its transition toward the ownership by all the people; that the system of ownership may be independent from the productive forces and the greater the degree of public ownership the better; that individual economies are spontaneous capitalist forces and that they should be indiscriminately chopped off as a tail of capitalism without regard to the dominant system of ownership they are connected with; that management of enterprises by workers and the self-determination of enterprises are collective capitalism and syndicalism and so on. The speakers pointed out that all these questions need to be studied afresh and provided with Marxist answers.

The comrades at the discussions looked at the areas of agriculture, industry, handicraft industry, commerce and other service industries, and then discussed the objective necessity of establishing in these areas varied forms of socialist ownership at the present stage as well as the positions and roles of such forms of ownership in the national economy. They held that there are many levels of productive forces in China at the present stage. Their differences are great and they are in a serious state of imbalance and are still very backward on the whole. In these circumstances, it is impossible to establish a unitary system of ownership by all the people without any distinctions of areas, departments and enterprises. We should establish an ownership system in which the socialist system of public ownership predominates and which suits the many levels of productive forces. Moreover, the issue of the system of ownership is an issue of economic interests. Since there are many economic interests in socialist society, it is necessary to establish a structure with varied forms of ownership of the means of production, that is to say, the system of ownership should be more flexible.

In their speeches, many comrades talked about the objective necessity of the existence of urban and rural individual ownership in China at the present stage. They noted that efforts were made for many years to ban urban and rural individual ownership without success. Sometimes, even though the existence of individual economy is not recognized in policies, in fact the individual economy has continued to carry out its business activities. We can say that individual ownership still has vitality. Under the condition that the socialist system of public ownership overwhelmingly predominates, the fact that the individual economy is allowed to exist plays a significant role in satisfying the people's daily needs, solving the employment problem and increasing tax revenues. It is an indispensable force in China's economic life and a necessary supplement to the socialist economy of public ownership. The circles concerned should attach great importance to it and correctly guide its development.

The comrades who participated in the discussions held that a reform of the economic system should include perfecting the socialist system of public ownership. However, the ways to perfect the socialist system of public ownership involves a number of questions and they should be penetratingly studied. For instance, there are questions such as: What should be the proper orientation of the state economy? How should the urban collective economy be reformed? According to what scale can the collective agrarian economy promote the development of the productive forces? What is the nature of the individual economy--Is there an element of the independent economy, how does it develop and will it lead to capitalism? What are the problems encountered in the ownership of joint ventures of Chinese and foreign capital and how should they be solved? What is the economic nature of the joint ventures formed between state enterprises and those formed between state and collective enterprises, and how should they be established and developed?

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Some 50 economic theorists and practical economic workers of all departments concerned of the central authorities, all departments concerned and committees of the State Council, Beijing's economic research departments and institutes of higher education and other press and publishing units attended the meeting. The participants held that the above issues should really be explored and they unanimously suggested that the discussions be deepened.

#### NEW ENTERPRISES NEED FOLLOW-UP SUPPORT TO BECOME PROFITABLE

OW191205 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0210 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Letter from XINHUA correspondent He Xiaolin: "After Helping Someone Mount a Horse, One Should Also Help Him Ride Some Distance"]

[Text] Chengdu, 19 Jun--Since implementing the policy of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the national economy last year, many localities have paid close attention to supporting light and textile industries and have helped a number of light and textile industrial enterprises begin operations. This is a major matter concerning the national economy, the people's livelihood and the acceleration of the four modernizations. However, while gathering news, this correspondent has found that a considerable number of light and textile industrial enterprises, after being set up, have still not been able to achieve the desired results in time because of poor coordination in funds, materials, credit, supplies and marketing.

A case in point is the Lang Winery in Guilin County, Sichuan. This winery built a new workshop 2 years ago, but it is still not yet operational because of a lack of funds. The Lang wine produced in Guilin County is a famous brand with a history of 200 years. When this brand was put out for the first time at a national wine evaluation meeting in 1979, it was rated as high-quality. The Lang Winery in Guilin County is located not very far from the world-famous Maotai Winery in Guizhou. The two wineries use similar processes, and the two brands of wine they produce are characterized by "fragrance, mellowness, freshness, coolness, flavor and a prolonged aftertaste." These two brands of wine have found a ready market at home and in Southeast Asia.

To support the development of Lang wine production, the Sichuan Provincial Planning Commission decided to invest in the Lang Winery by building a new workshop for it with an annual production capacity of 250 dun, thus doubling the winery's production capacity. According to state regulations, when a factory puts a new facility into operation the departments concerned must check and approve the funds needed for production. But because the provincial wine monopoly bureau and the county finance bureau have been trying to shift responsibility to each other, not a single penny has so far been allocated to the winery for expanding production. Previously this winery has not had sufficient funds, and it has had to borrow 600,000 yuan a year from banks for production. Under such circumstances, how could the winery's new workshop ever become operational?

This correspondent has learned that some other light and textile industrial enterprises are still not fully operational as in the case of the Lang Winery. Some old factories have installed some new equipment, but they are still unable to expand production because of problems in the supply of raw materials.



Some textile plants have increased production, but their products do not reach the market in time because of production and marketing linkage problems. Various problems related to funds, planning, raw materials, circulation and transport have been hampering the development of many light and textile industries. As a result, these new enterprises have not been able to develop although they are eager to.

Thus, a number of light and textile industries have earnestly expressed the hope that, after having helped them to mount the horse, leading departments at various levels and people in all trades and professions will help them ride some distance and that the green light be given in planning, raw materials and circulation so the light and textile industries can crack the whip to make the horse run faster.

#### REMIN RIBAO SUPPORTS OPENLY CRITICIZING CADRE PRIVILEGES

HK180301 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Jun 80 p 5

[Article by Zhu Yan: "Who Is Song Xianggong?"]

[Text] After reading the title, someone felt it odd. Why do we want to introduce Song Xianggong now?

The reason is: A saying was heard not long ago; someone held that criticizing cadre privileges was to reveal the equipment, conditions and weak links in our units to the enemy. This meant at least acting like a Song Xianggong-type person.

This involves two issues. First, who is Song Xianggong? Did he reveal the equipment, conditions and weak links of his unit to the enemy?

Study shows that Song Xianggong was the emperor of the State of Song during the Spring and Autumn Period and was one of the "five chiefs" who had great ambition but little ability. He was a chief in name only. The reason he became well-known was that he talked about humanity, justice and virtue on the battlefields where he was fighting with the powerful State of Chu. When the State of Chu's soldiers were crossing the river, he refused to listen to others' advice or to order an attack. After the soldiers crossed the river but were not yet ready, he also refused to attack. Not until the soldiers of Chu were ready did he order an attack. As a result, he suffered great losses and was also wounded. Although he made an error in command, Song Xianggong did not reveal the equipment, condition and weak links of his troops to the enemy. Those who criticized him did not bother to look up the books. He was wrongly blamed. We should clear him here.

Second, apart from history, is it correct to say that those who openly criticize cadre privileges are at least Song Xianggong-type people?

Although named as one of the "five chiefs," Song Xianggong's reputation is not so good. In the article "On Protracted War," Comrade Mao Zedong regarded his performance on the battlefield as a "stupid pig" type of humanity, justice and virtue. Obviously, this is what those who criticized "Song Xianggong-type persons" referred to. According to their logic, to openly criticize cadre privileges is to be at least a "stupid pig"; further, by doing so one would probably be suspected of betraying state secrets. Is it clever to tightly cover up things like cadres engaging in privileges?

Cadres engaging in privileges, even if only a few are involved, is what our party cannot tolerate. What should be done about this? It cannot be covered up. Even if we could cover it up, the problem will not be solved in this way. Only by openly exposing and criticizing and mobilizing the masses to supervise and help our cadres can we effectively stop it. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee, our party has restored and given play to the fine tradition of seeking truth from facts. Regarding the very serious mistakes our party has made and their consequences, we have adopted solemn and responsible attitudes to openly expose and self-criticize and received the masses' sincere support and welcome, enhancing the party's prestige and bringing closer the relations between the party and the masses. This is a fact that everyone knows. Why then is it that we should not openly expose and criticize a minority cadre who engages in privileges, the erroneous habit that the party regulation and party law cannot tolerate and is seriously divorced from the masses?

Those who criticized spoke plausibly and at length that openly criticizing cadre privileges was to reveal our units' conditions and weak links to the enemy. Yes, the enemy might make use of certain material we publicize to attack and slander us. There is nothing to be afraid of. Over so many years in the past, we grew up sturdy amid the enemy's attack, libels, slander and curses. What is really frightening is when we are afraid of our illness but refuse to cure it, fool ourselves and do not dare face our weak points and mistakes and remove the poison in our body. This is exactly what the enemy most welcomes. To cite an example this is not a question of revealing our units' equipment, conditions and weak links to the enemy, but is simply leading our units to the preordained deadend of destruction, destroying the Great Wall by ourselves!

This is very foolish and nothing clever. Even Song Xiangong would feel ashamed of his inferiority.

#### RENMIN RIBAO ARTICLE REVIEWS POLICY ON RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

HK190830 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Jun 80 p 5

[Xiao Xianfa article: "Correctly Understand and Implement the Party's Policy on Freedom of Religious Belief"]

[Text] Existing religions in our country chiefly include Buddhism, Taoism, Islam, Catholicism and Christianity. These religions have a relatively long history in our country and have been followed by some people. Some religious beliefs, such as Lamaism and Hinayana Buddhism, were in the past followed by all the people of some fraternal nationalities. Therefore, the problem of religion often has to do with nationalities.

The policy of freedom of religious belief formulated by the Chinese Communist Party is based on Marxist-Leninist theory and is a basic policy of our party and government on religious faith among the masses. This policy is clearly mentioned in our constitution and also defined in Article 147 of our criminal code. It legally protects the freedom of belief for the masses with religious faith.

Our policy of freedom of religious belief is interpreted as follows: Every citizen has the freedom of religious belief and the freedom of nonbelief. He has the freedom to be a religious believer today and a nonbeliever tomorrow, and the freedom to be a nonbeliever today and a believer tomorrow. He has the freedom to observe this faith or that faith. Every citizen with or without a religion enjoys the same social and political status in our country. Religions with many or few followers rank equally.

The policy of freedom of religious belief finds concrete expression in various ways. All religions have national or local organizations. All national religious organizations have colleges and magazines. All religions have their own places for religious life and can print and publish religious works. All religious bodies or believers can have friendly exchanges with international religious organizations and friends in religious circles. In addition, all citizens with or without religious faith have the right to share in the state's political life. People's congresses and Chinese people's political consultative conferences at various levels are attended by representatives from religious circles.

Since the founding of new China, we have scored great achievements in carrying out the policy of freedom of religious belief. However, during the turbulent 10-year period, the policy of freedom of religious belief suffered serious sabotage by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." The Marxist-Leninist theory on religion was emasculated. The party's general and specific policies on religious work were disrupted. Religious work organs were abolished. Religious work cadres and some patriots in religious circles were also mistreated and trounced on. Monasteries, temples and churches were closed and pulled down. Religious relics were seriously damaged. Many religious classics were burned. People were prohibited from having any religious faith. Now some people have erroneously interpreted these outrageous measures by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" as our party's policy. They doubt the real existence of the party's policy on freedom of religious belief. This must now be clarified.

Some friends ask why should communists as atheists allow people to have freedom of religious belief? In fact, the reasons are very simple:

First, materialists respect objective facts and proceed from realities in pondering problems and making policy decisions. Religion is a product of history with its own law of birth, development and extinction. Since our country now has quite a large number of people observing religious faiths, we should respect this objective fact. Where conditions permit, we should also help the masses with religious faith to solve problems in their spiritual life, such as places for activities, needed material supplies and so forth.

Second, religious faith is an ideological problem. Just as Comrade Mao Zedong repeatedly pointed out, ideological problems, if tackled with coercive methods or means, will not be solved. This will surely only lead to opposite results. Therefore, as long as people have religious faith, the party and government should adopt a policy of freedom of religious belief and let people choose their own faith.

Third, though the masses of people have different religious beliefs, they share the same basic goal of building a prosperous, powerful socialist motherland and realizing the four modernizations. The masses with religious faith and the people of the whole country share the same fundamental interests. This provides a political foundation for the formation of a united front between patriots in religious circles and the people of the whole country. Adopting a policy of freedom of religious belief helps to correctly handle the differences and contradictions between the masses of people in their religious beliefs, so that the above-mentioned political foundation can be consolidated and developed. Thus, we can pave the way for strengthening unity between the masses with and without religious faith, consolidating and carrying forward the political situation of stability and unity, arousing forces in various fields and sharing the same will toward the same goal of modernization. Meanwhile, we can also pave the way for promoting friendly exchanges with the people of various countries and uniting the people and religious believers of various countries in an effort toward the great cause of fighting hegemonism and maintaining world peace.



The party Central Committee has attached great importance to religious work. Since the "gang of four" were smashed, it has reaffirmed its policy of freedom of religious belief and restored religious work organs at various levels. Reestablished religious work departments in various areas have done a lot of work in implementing this policy. They have correctly handled false and wrong accusations against religious circles, removed any inconvenience caused to the victims' families or their sons and daughters, and helped some people solve actual difficulties in their life. They have enabled the masses with religious faith to gradually restore certain places for religious activities. A proper religious life for the masses is gradually returning to normal. Various national religious bodies and patriotic organizations have successively resumed their activities. Some local patriotic organizations and religious bodies are also being gradually revived. Some religious bodies have started printing religious classics and have resumed religious magazines and reopened religious schools. The results of implementing the policy have satisfied the masses with religious faith. Their reaction is also satisfactory. Our religious work departments will hereafter make even greater efforts and do more work so that the religious policy of the party and government can be further promoted.

To correctly and comprehensively implement the policy of freedom of religious belief, we must comprehensively understand and properly handle the following relations:

1. The relations between religious believers on the one hand and the state, the nation and the four modernizations on the others: All PRC citizens, irrespective of what religion they believe in and what religious sect they belong to, must put the unification and prosperity of our motherland and the units and progress of our nation above all else. Personal religious activities and the interests of the religious sects must be subordinated to the requirements of the general situation. The four modernizations represent the fundamental interests of the people of the various nationalities of the whole country. Without the four modernizations, there can be no prosperity, great improvement in the people's livelihood, consolidation of national defense, comfortable family life or any guarantee for carrying on personal religious activities. This has long been borne out by the history of old China.
2. The relations between religious believers and nonbelievers: Nonbelievers make up the great majority of the population in our country. It is of extreme importance to do a good job of handling the relations between believers and nonbelievers. Although our policy of freedom of religious belief has been made very clear, in real life there are very often deviations of one kind or another in people's understanding. Often nonbelievers discriminate against and reject believers and try to force believers to give up their religious beliefs. On the other hand, incidents in which believers discriminate against and reject nonbelievers and force them to embrace a certain faith also happen from time to time. Such actions do not accord with the policy of freedom of religious belief. All religious believers and nonbelievers must abide by the policies and decrees of the party and the government, respect, unite with and care for one another and do what they can to promote stability, unity and the four modernizations.
3. The relations between the implementation of the policy of freedom of religious belief and the management of religious activities by the state: These are two aspects of the same thing. However, some people currently say that if we want to implement the policy, there is no need for management and if we want management, there is no need for implementing the policy. [paragraph continues]



This is a one-sided view, which, in a simplistic and mistaken way, takes management to mean interfering in people's religious beliefs by administrative means. On the question of religious activities, there are also some people who only like freedom and not management, thinking that management means interference and is out of keeping with the policy of freedom of religious belief. Such a view or demand is incorrect. Furthermore, we cannot tolerate the illegal activities carried out by some bad people under the pretext of opposing management. We must bring about the management of religious activities to guarantee fuller freedom for religious activities. By management we mean safeguarding people's right to believe or not to believe in any religion according to the laws and decrees of the state.

4. The relations between the implementation of the policy of freedom of religious belief and our fight against counterrevolutionaries and other criminals under the camouflage of religion: An extremely small number of lawbreakers are carrying out criminal activities in the garb of religious freedom. Their problem is a political one which does not concern religious belief. Therefore, any treatment they receive has nothing to do with religious belief. Should such people be spared, they will harm the implementation of our policy on religion and cause damage to the state and the people, including the masses of believers and people in religious circles. We will be able to further implement the policy of freedom of religious belief only when we deal resolute blows at such people and put an end to all kinds of acts of sabotage carried out by them.

5. The relations among clerics and the relations between clerics and the masses of believers: They must unite with one another. However, owing to the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," there have been some feelings of estrangement among them. Some of them think of religious belief as conflicting with patriotism or the observance of the law, lay one-sided emphasis on religious faith and even attack clerics who are patriotic and abide by the law. Such actions are very wrong. In our opinion, it is the most fundamental requirement set on a citizen to love his country and observe the law. All religious believers, without regard to their respective religious denominations, must integrate patriotism with their religious piety. The masses of believers must be on guard against people with ulterior motives who are trying to sow dissension, stir up trouble, undermine unity and disrupt our efforts to implement the party's policies. Different religious sects should respect one another, unite and properly handle any problem that crops up among them through consultations; they must not agitate against one another and must guard against attempts made by people with an axe to grind to create disturbances.

In short, we must completely and correctly understand the policy on religion and completely and correctly understand and handle the above-mentioned relations so that we can achieve unity in our thinking and understanding, comprehensively implement the policy of freedom of religious belief laid down by the party and the government, promote political stability and unity and engage in the great cause of the four modernizations with one heart and one mind.

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Article by Zhou Zhonghou: "Classical Marxist Writers Advocate 'Writing About the Truth'"

Publications digest by Zhang Weimin and Gao Xinghua: "Look Squarely at the Philosophical Problems Posed by Modern Natural Sciences"

Woodcut by Wang Wei: "'The Guide'--Comrade Cai Hessen"

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CORRECTION TO RENMIN RIBAO ON CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

Please make the following correction to the item entitled "RENMIN RIBAO Editorial on Reducing Capital Construction," in the National Affairs section of the 12 June People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT:

Page L 13, paragraph 3, line 3, make read...rate of around 25 percent will be...

#### BRIEFS

CHINESE JUDICIAL WEEKLY--Beijing, 16 Jun--A Chinese judicial weekly, known as ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO [0022 0948 3127 3112 1032] or the CHINESE LEGAL SYSTEM PAPER, will be inaugurated in Beijing on 1 August 1980. It will be the first of its kind ever published in China to publicize knowledge about the law and the Chinese legal system, exchange experience in judicial work and serve China's socialist modernization program. The weekly will be published every Friday and issued throughout the country. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0805 GMT 16 Jun 80 OW]

## HAINAN MILITARY DISTRICT HOLDS POLITICAL WORK CONFERENCE

HK190431 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] The Hainan Military District recently held a political work conference to transmit and implement the spirit of the all-army and Guangzhou PLA units political work conferences. It decided to strengthen political work, do a good job of party building and raise the combat effectiveness of the army units in the entire district. Hainan Regional CCP Committee First Secretary and Hainan Military District First Political Commissar Luo Tian, Hainan Military District Commander Jiang Hai, Political Commissar (Li Peng) and other leading comrades attended the conference. Comrades Jiang Hai and (Li Peng) spoke at the conference. (Wang Xin), director of the military district Political Department, put forward views on implementing the spirit of the all-army and Guangzhou PLA political work conferences. The comrades attending the conference conscientiously studied the speeches of Comrades Hua Guofeng, Ye Jianying, Xu Xianqian and Nie Rongzhen on strengthening political work and Comrade Wei Guoqing's report and analyzed the situation of political work in the military district. The consensus of opinion was: Since the 1980 All-Army Political Work Conference, the situation of army political work in the military district has been fine on the whole. Time has proven that in the new situation, political work continues to be the life-line of our army and the guarantee for speeding up the revolutionization and modernization of the army units. To strengthen political work, it is necessary to start with party committees, political organs and political cadres at all levels and strive to bring about a new look in army political work as quickly as possible. To this end, the conference put forward the following four demands on strengthening political work:

1. Do a good job of party building, fully bring into play the role of party committees as the core of leadership, the role of party branches as fighting bastions and the role of party members as vanguards and models and raise the combat effectiveness of the party. Starting with ideological education, party committees at all levels must organize the party members to study the guiding principles and the revised draft of the party constitution and unfold activities of making oneself a qualified communist.
2. Actively conduct education in fostering proletarian ideology and eliminating bourgeois ideology, acquire a revolutionary outlook on life, consciously resist the corrosive influence of the bourgeois ideology and way of life, learn from Lei Feng and the heroes and cultivate new communist habits.
3. Promote and train successors and do a good job of building the leading groups at all levels. Proceeding from the interests of the whole, veteran cadres must relinquish their posts in favor of better qualified persons and large numbers of middle-aged and young cadres in the prime of life should be promoted to leading groups at all levels. They must pass on their experience, render assistance and set examples so that the young cadres can steadily grow up and mature.
4. Change the style of leadership and method of work and raise the efficiency of work. Leading bodies at all levels must proceed from reality and establish and improve various essential work systems. We must vigorously promote the practice of conducting investigation and study, put the emphasis of work on the grassroots levels and do a good job of building basic level organizations. Leading cadres must go down to stay at selected grassroots units, foster typical cases, sum up experiences and conduct army political and ideological work more effectively and in a more down-to-earth and lively way.

## XIZANG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE SESSION

## Resolution on Central Instructions

OW190757 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] The Third Plenary Session of the Standing Committee of the Third Xizang Regional People's Congress adopted a resolution on 17 June on going into action to implement the central authorities' instructions on work in Xizang. The resolution called on the people of all nationalities in Xizang to make up for the lessons missed in the discussions on practice as the sole criterion of truth; to further emancipate the mind, deepen the criticism of the ultraleft line of Lin Biao and the gang of four and completely eliminate its pernicious influence; to resolutely implement the various resolutions of the central and regional authorities on the questions of nationalities, cadres, economy, religion, united front work and the policy dealing with individuals with the sense of being the masters of our region; to safeguard and strengthen our motherland's unity and unity among Tibetans, Hans and other nationalities in the same way we safeguard and strengthen our own bodies; to continue to guard against enemies inside and outside our region trying to sabotage the implementation of the central authorities' instructions on work in Xizang; to constantly seek to strengthen and develop Xizang's political stability and unity; to do everything possible to win bumper farm harvests and promote livestock production; to try to achieve new successes in our every endeavor; and to work hard to make a good start in our efforts to change Xizang from poverty-stricken to well-to-do within 2 or 3 years and to build a united, prosperous and highly cultured Xizang.

## Establishment of Legal Group

OW190851 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 18 Jun 80

["Resolution on the Establishment of a Legal Group under the Standing Committee of the Xizang Autonomous Regional People's Congress" adopted by the Third Plenary Session of the Standing Committee of the Third Xizang Regional People's Congress on 17 June]

[Text] In order to speedily build a new, unified, prosperous and highly cultured Xizang, the Third Plenary Session of the Standing Committee of the Third Xizang Regional People's Congress, following deliberations, has decided to establish a legal group under the Standing Committee of the Xizang Autonomous Regional People's Congress responsible for strengthening legal work in connection with regional autonomy. The legal group will conduct its work under the leadership of the Standing Committee of the regional people's congress. Its primary functions will be as follows:

1. After a study and investigation with regional departments concerned, to draw up or revise, within the framework of the PRC Constitution and other relevant state decrees and regulations, the legal code and regulations concerning the structure and other aspects of the regional autonomy and submit them to the Standing Committee of the regional people's congress for approval, promulgation and enforcement;
2. Thoroughly review the local laws, decrees and regulations promulgated since Xizang's liberation and, on the basis of their respective value to Xizang's national unity, development of production and the fulfillment of the central task and goal in the new historical period, make suggestions on their abolishment, revision or continued enforcement;
3. Check on and supervise the enforcement of the promulgated national or regional laws, decrees and regulations in the entire region.



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PRC  
SOUTHWEST REGION

### Establishment of Deputies' Groups

OW191001 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 18 Jun 80

["Resolution on the Formation of Deputies' Groups by Deputies to the People's Congresses at Various Levels in the Autonomous Region" adopted by the Third Plenary Session of the Standing Committee of the Third Xizang Regional People's Congress on 17 June]

[Text] In order to enable deputies to the people's congresses at various levels in the autonomous region to perform their duties better and to fully play their role as people's representatives, the third session of the Standing Committee of the third Xizang Regional People's Congress decided that: Deputies to the people's congresses at various levels in the autonomous region from the same county, electoral zone or electoral unit shall, in accordance with their respective conditions, separately or together with deputies from other counties, electoral zones and electoral units, organize themselves into deputies' groups.

The functions of the deputies' groups are: To keep in touch with the electorate by division of labor; to study and publicize laws, decrees and policies; to assist the people's government in carrying out its work; to forge a close link with the masses by showing concern for their work, production and life and by widely soliciting their views and suggestions and reflecting them in the standing committees of the local or regional people's congresses and in the people's governments; and to exchange experience on their efforts to become good deputies. A deputy group shall hold regular meetings at least once a quarter. Municipalities, counties and other higher administrative units shall be responsible for the formation of such deputies' groups and shall report progress to the Standing Committee of the regional people's congress. Standing Committee members of the regional people's congress shall take part in the activities of the deputy group of their respective locality or unit. Standing committees of the people's congresses and people's governments at all levels shall support the deputy groups in their task and help them sum up work experience. Units and departments concerned shall assist deputies' groups in their practical work and help them resolve their problems and difficulties to insure that the groups can continuously and effectively carry out their work.

### XIZANG TO REHABILITATE 'WRONGLY CLASSIFIED' SERFS

OW191515 Beijing XINHUA in English 1515 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Lhasa, June 19 (XINHUA)--All former serfs who were wrongly classified "rich peasant," "rich herdsmen," "landowners," "herdowners" or "agents of feudal lords" during the collectivization of Tibet's agriculture and animal husbandry in 1970 will be rehabilitated, the Communist Party committee of the Tibet Autonomous Region decided recently. In a circular announcing the decision, the party committee said it was wrong to stigmatize some relatively well-to-do former serfs as "rich peasants" or "rich herdsmen," designations which deprive them of their rights of citizenship. The circular said the wrongs were done "under the ultraleft influence of Lin Biao and the gang of four which mechanically copied experience from other parts of China and was divorced from the practical conditions in Tibet." Before Tibet's democratic reform in 1959, it was a society based on serfdom with only serf-owners and serfs, the circular pointed out. No rich peasant economy nor rich peasant class existed, it said. Therefore, it was both a theoretical and a practical error to classify any former serfs as "rich peasants" or "rich herdsmen." Much work has been done to correct this error since 1979, the circular noted.

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA  
NORTH REGION

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HEBEI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING OPENS

HK181102 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] The third meeting of the Fifth Hebei Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee opened in Shijiazhuang on 11 June. The main item on the agenda is to convey the spirit of the forum held by NPC Standing Committee and attended by responsible persons of all provincial, municipal and autonomous regional people's congress standing committees, to listen to the reports on scientific and technological work, higher education work and education popularization work in our province and to adopt appointments and removals.

Jiang Yizhen, the provincial people's congress Standing Committee chairman, is presiding over the meeting and spoke at the opening session. Vice chairmen and Standing Committee members, 49 people altogether, are attending the meeting. Vice Provincial Governors Li Feng and Xu Ruilin, Provincial Higher People's Court President Lu Zhiguo, Provincial Procuratorate Chief Procurator (Sun Guangrui) and responsible comrades of departments concerned at provincial levels are attending as observers. Other observers include responsible comrades of the people's congress standing committees of 11 counties and 2 districts under the jurisdiction of the municipal government where experiments in conducting direct elections at county level have been made in our province.

TIANJIN OFFICIAL SCORNS RUMORS ON PLANNED PARENTHOOD WORK

HK191024 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] According to TIANJIN RIBAO, a responsible person of the Tianjin Municipal Revolutionary Committee planned parenthood leadership group has said that Tianjin achieved remarkable success over the past year in energetically advocating one-child-only families. At present, more than 137,000 couples of child-bearing age in the municipality have received one-child certificates and made up their minds not to have a second child. This is the result achieved by organizations at all levels and by the masses in seriously taking planned parenthood work as a major task for speeding up the four modernizations and in grasping the production of material goods and population simultaneously. We must treasure the achievements we have made and strive to make greater contributions toward controlling population growth.

All kinds of rumors are running rampant. Some people say that child health subsidies will no longer be issued to those who have received one-child certificates. Others say that it is wrong to advocate that families should have only one child. Still others say that 7 years from now families will be encouraged to have a second child and that there will not even be restrictions on having a third child. These are all groundless rumors. The policy of the party and state of encouraging couples to have only one child has not changed. Planned parenthood work demands energetic efforts to advocate and encourage couples to have only one child. Rational arrangements can be made for the birth of a second child, but upwards of a second birth must be resolutely stopped. In the future as in the past, the units where the mothers work will continue to issue 5 yuan in child health subsidies or give health subsidy workpoints to receivers of one-child certificates in accordance with the relevant regulations of the Tianjin Municipal Revolutionary Committee. While continuing to step up ideological education in accordance with relevant regulations, efforts should also be made to control population growth by economic means. To respond to the party's and state's call for couples to have only one child, some comrades have given up the permission granted by their units or neighborhood organizations in 1979 to have a second child in 1980 and expressed their determination not to have a second child. They now have received one-child certificates. Some have even received artificial termination of pregnancy. Some people say they are foolish and that honest people are suffering.

These notions are all wrong. Comrades who keep the whole situation in mind, strive to lighten the burden on the state by practicing planned parenthood and consciously support China's four modernizations with actual needs should be commended and respected. In the work of advocating that couples have only one child, the vast numbers of full-time and part-time cadres and backbone and active elements in planned parenthood work have assisted the leadership in doing a great deal of laborious, meticulous work. They conscientiously implement the party's policies in the spirit of fearing neither hardship nor difficulties. This is very admirable, and they must continue to maintain and carry this spirit forward. It is extremely wrong for people to deliberately make things difficult for planned parenthood workers. Our suggestion is that departments concerned must seriously deal with each case according to the harm done and must not close their eyes.

At present, units with a higher percentage of one-child couples should pay attention to grasping the work of consolidation and strive for further progress in the course of consolidation. They must do a good job of ideological consolidation and conscientiously implement birth-control measures. They must also pay attention to carefully solving the practical problems of one-child families. In particular, it is hoped that children's health centers, nurseries and schools will strengthen child health protection and education of youngsters. Civil and other departments concerned must pay attention to solving problems of social security and social welfare for the old so as to free the masses of apprehensions about planned parenthood work. All trades and professions should proceed from their own special features and do a good job of solving the practical problems of one-child families.

#### CPPCC DELEGATION ARRIVES IN TIANJIN FOR VISIT

HK191022 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Summary] A CPPCC delegation including CPPCC Standing Committee members Yang Xianzhen and Sa Kongliao and 88 others arrived in Tianjin for a visit on 8 June. In the afternoon Chen Weida, Tianjin Municipal CCP Committee first secretary and municipal Revolutionary Committee chairman; Huang Zhigang, municipal CCP Committee second secretary and municipal Revolutionary Committee vice chairman; Yan Dakai, municipal CCP Committee secretary, municipal Revolutionary Committee vice chairman and municipal people's CPPCC chairman; Zhang Huaisan, municipal CCP Committee secretary and municipal Revolutionary Committee vice chairman; (Yu Zhiyuan) and (Huang Difei), municipal people's CPPCC vice chairmen; and others called on the responsible persons and members of the delegation. Comrade Chen Weida briefed the members of the delegation on Tianjin's progress and asked for their opinions. While in Tianjin, the delegation will visit some factories, enterprises, farms and schools.

#### TIANJIN SCHEDULES CPPCC SESSION FOR LATE JUNE

HK190443 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Summary] "The Fifth Tianjin Municipal CPPCC Committee held its seventh Standing Committee meeting on 12 June. The meeting held discussions and decided to convene the first session of the Sixth Municipal CPPCC in late June, and also discussed other matters concerning the session." Comrade Yan Dakai, chairman of the Fifth Municipal CPPCC, presided. The participants discussed the draft work report of the Fifth Tianjin Municipal CPPCC Committee Standing Committee and proposed a number of amendments. They pledged to make a success of the forthcoming session, help speed up the four modernizations and work toward Taiwan's early return to the motherland.



## HEILONGJIANG'S CHEN LEI SPEAKS ON INDIVIDUAL ECONOMY

SK200717 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] According to a report by station reporters and correspondents, Chen Lei, governor of the Heilongjiang Provincial People's Government, said at the recent provincial work conference on making overall planning for settling jobless youth in urban areas that in arranging jobs for unemployed youth it is necessary to enforce the method of integrating state arrangements with the practice of finding means of livelihood by oneself. He noted: The collective economy has greatly developed in our province and individual economy, on the premise of observing state economic law and not exploiting other people, is allowed to exist and develop. At present in developing collective economy and individual economy, it is permissible to establish small plants and shops run by individual households or joint-venture cooperative plants and shops run by two or three households. The form of management and trade can be varied. According to an investigation, more than 410 individual industrial and commercial units in such trades as repair work, commerce, foodstuff, services, livestock raising and handicrafts have been established by intellectuals and youths in Harbin Municipality. Some of these units serve as processing plants for state and collectively owned enterprises. Therefore, individual economy is actually following the socialist road. In this regard, we should emancipate our thinking and the state should support them in terms of policy and materials.

Governor Chen Lei said: Developing the collective economy and permitting the existence of individual economy is not only an expedient measure we should carry forward during the period of the consolidation of the national economy but also an indispensable measure for invigorating the market and economy even in the period of great development following the readjustment of the national economy.

Governor Chen Lei said: We must have a comprehensive understanding of the socialist economy. The main part of the socialist economy is the ownership by the whole people. But it also has different forms of collective ownership and self-employed laborers who do not exploit others. The individual economy, which depends on the ownership by the whole people, and the collective ownership can serve as a supplement to the national economy and can make up for the shortage in the collective economy. Relying on the individual economy, the state economy and the collective economy can process materials and order manufactured goods. In this way, we can combine the three kinds of ownership systems organically. One of the characteristics of these individual economies and self-employed laborers is that they obtain their means of production from the state. At the same time, they do not exploit others but do all the labor themselves and serve the state economy and the collective economy. These self-employed laborers are noted for their flexible management. They supply what is needed, peddle through streets and alleys and offer services at consumers' houses. These characteristics can never be replaced by the state economy and the collective economy.

Governor Chen Lei noted: In arranging jobs for unemployed youths, it is necessary to adopt the method of integrating state arrangements with the practice of finding means of livelihood by oneself. This is conducive to invigorating the economy and opening up new sources of employment.

## JILIN HOLDS PROVINCIAL BIRTH CONTROL MEETING

SK181316 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Excerpts] According to a JILIN RIBAO report, the Jilin provincial birth planning meeting was held in Siping Municipality from 20 to 24 May. The day before the meeting convened, the Siping Prefectural CCP Committee, the Siping Municipal CCP Committee and the Huaide and Lishu county CCP committees introduced their birth control experiences.



Afterward, comrades from various localities exchanged experiences gained in their own areas and conducted enthusiastic discussions on the implementation of the province's birth planning work and on some problems they encountered in carrying out their work. The provincial CCP Committee paid great attention to this meeting and discussed in a timely manner all questions raised by participants in the course of the meeting. Comrade Yu Ke, secretary of the Jilin Provincial CCP Committee and provincial governor, attended the meeting and gave a summing-up speech. Comrade Yu Ke said: Practicing birth control and reducing the natural population growth rate is a major issue having a direct influence on the four modernizations. We must unswervingly carry this work through to the end in accordance with the demands and plans set forth by the central authorities. By no means should we hesitate or waver because of some rumors. In regard to the question of birth control, all people in and out of the party and at the higher as well as at lower levels should be united in thinking and people from all quarters should support this work. Leaders at all levels should care for, help and cherish the initiative of those cadres who carry out birth control work.

Comrade Yu Ke particularly stressed that party committees at all levels should strengthen leadership over birth control work. He said: Birth planning is a task of the whole party. Party committees at all levels should pay attention to it. It should be carried out not only by the leading man of the party but also by all secretaries. It is necessary to assign a secretary to take charge of this work and include it in the agenda of the party CCP committees.

After hearing Comrade Yu Ke's speech, all participants further strengthened their confidence in doing this work well. They said that since the provincial CCP Committee paid so much attention to this work, they would surely do a meticulous, good job and would strive to reduce the natural population growth rate with support and help from all quarters.

#### LIAONING: CHAOYANG MUNICIPAL PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT REESTABLISHED

SK181323 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] According to our sources, the Chaoyang Municipal People's Government was officially established yesterday. The Chaoyang Municipal Preparatory Committee, in accordance with the State Council's decision on reinstituting Chaoyang Municipality and after 8 months of preparations, from 12 to 16 June convened the first session of the first municipal congress. The session elected (He Ping) chairman of the standing committee of the municipal people's congress, (Zhang Xinhau) mayor and (A Pingyuan) president of the municipal intermediate people's court. The session also elected the chief procurator of the municipal people's procuratorate.

#### BRIEFS

NEW HEILONGJIANG OILFIELD--A new oilfield, (Putachua) oilfield, was put into operation on 16 June at Daqing, Heilongjiang. Construction of the oilfield began in April 1979, and its completion was 13 months earlier than originally scheduled. The new oilfield, with an area of 157 square kilometers and an annual capacity of 1.3 million tons of crude oil, will contribute significantly to the high, steady output of the Daqing oilfields. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Jun 80 SK]

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA  
HONG KONG COMMUNIST PRESS

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TA KUNG PAO LOOKS AT POSSIBLE VENICE SUMMIT ISSUES

HK190303 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 19 Jun 80 p 2

[Political talk column by Shih Chun-yu: "The Venice Summit Is a New Test"]

[Text] On 22 and 23 June, a summit of the seven industrial nations will be held in the famous Italian city of Venice.

Meeting once a year, this summit of the seven industrial nations--the United States, Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and Canada--has a 6-year history. The coming summit has a different purpose than the previous ones.

First, it is the first meeting of the 1980's and it will have a far-reaching impact on the international situation for the decade.

Second, it is being held at a time when the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan has awakened the world to the approaching steps of war. Therefore, while the previous summits all had economics as their main theme, the coming meeting will put greater stress on politics.

Third, the timing of the summit is just right because signs of economic recessions are becoming more and more obvious in the United States in the second quarter of the year.

Exactly 6 months have passed since the Soviet Union brazenly invaded Afghanistan.

Having underestimated the national spirit and hatred shared by the Afghan people toward their enemy, the Kremlin has now found itself bogged down in the mountainous areas of Afghanistan. Some military strategists believe that it would not be of much help even if another 100,000 troops were sent in.

The Soviet Union has completely defied international condemnation and is still occupying Afghanistan and pushing its policy of expansionism.

Some people think that one of the reasons for the Kremlin's unscrupulous behavior is the failure of the United States and Western Europe to take concerted steps on this issue. The United States did not get much support for its sanctions against the Soviet Union. On the contrary, the measures taken by some West European countries are not what the United States wished. Their decision to participate in the Moscow Olympics and talks with Soviet leaders are some examples.

Other than this, the concrete method of solving the Middle East issue--how to settle the Palestinian question--is also a key link. The United States and Western Europe also do not agree on this issue.

Of primary concern is whether the seven industrial nations can reach a consensus of opinion on the question of international politics.

Signs of economic unsteadiness began to show in the United States early this year, but it was only recently that the administration finally admitted this fact.

The current recession is somewhat different from the one of 1973. In the second quarter of this year, the GNP dropped 8 percent (annual rate), which is not a small figure.

The United States is an economic power among the capitalist countries and its recession is bound to have an impact on the entire Western economy. It is a test of whether or not the heads of the seven nations can come together and work out some countermeasures.

Over the past month, leading U.S. banks have successively lowered their interest rates to ease tension on the money market and to prevent a further plunge in production. Which measure will the Western countries choose, production cuts or inflation? This interests many economists.

Some people forecast that since the West dreads inflation more and production cuts only come second to this, the final communique of the seven-nation summit is bound to stress tightening the money supply to prevent inflation. We will wait and see if this forecast is correct.

The last but unavoidable issue is the energy problem.

At the seven-nation summit last year, the energy problem was an important topic of discussion. This year the situation has become more tense because of the Iranian problem and the cuts in petroleum production.

The only countermeasure that can be worked out this year is last year's "two-point theory." First, energy consumption must be cut and, second, the exploitation of energy sources other than petroleum must be stepped up.

The latter is a slow remedy, but is still necessary for the long run.

Discussions on the energy problem will then boil down to the foreign policies of the United States, Western Europe and Japan toward the Middle East, especially the Persian Gulf countries, and their trade relations.

Questions of trade and protectionism between the seven industrial nations will also be discussed at the summit.

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